

SATURDAY NIGHT

Established A.D. 1887 Vol. 45, No. 45. Whole No. 1958 TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1930

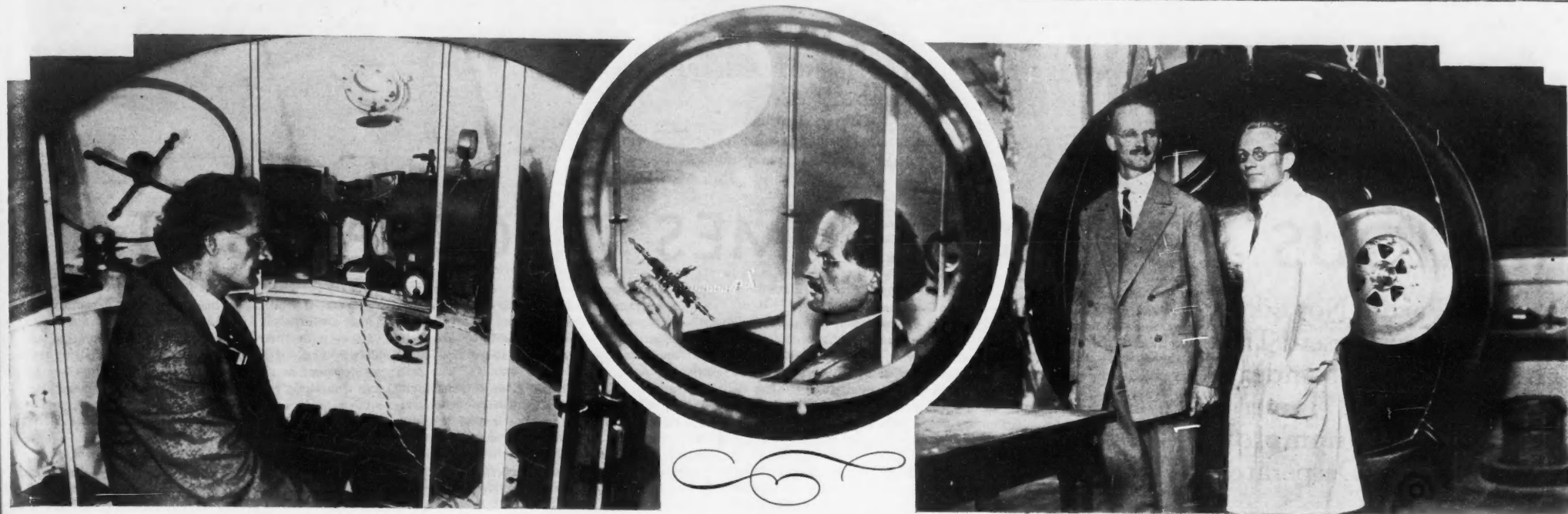
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10 Cents

CAN WHEAT POOL HOLD MEMBERS TO CONTRACT?

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PLANS TO RISE 52,000 FEET IN FREE BALLOON

Following his unsuccessful first attempt when the balloon failed to rise owing to insufficient lifting power, Professor Auguste Piccard, physicist of Brussels University, is now making plans for a second attempt to visit the stratosphere, upper layer of air, in a free balloon where an endeavour will be made to obtain measurements and observations or radio activity and the ionization of the air, at a record altitude of 52,000 feet. Professor Piccard and his assistant, M. Kipfer, will sit in an airtight aluminum sphere about 7 feet in diameter and suspended from the bag during the ascent. The balloon itself will be unusually large and will contain 18,000 cubic yards of specially mixed hydrogen. A special air making machine, such as is used in submarines, will be taken along as well as heating apparatus to counteract the stratospheric temperatures, which are believed to be between 66 and 67 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. The attempt will be made from Augsburg, Germany. Pictures are, left: Professor Piccard inside the airtight aluminum sphere in which he will take his measurements; centre, looking through one of the portholes of the aluminum sphere; right, Professor Piccard and his assistant, M. Kipfer, outside the aluminum sphere. —Wide World Photo.

THE FRONT PAGE

Lake Superior from their city to Fort William. It is a good case. The choice of a route seems to lie between such a highway and a dusty road through the flat and less picturesque region of the "clay belt." From the scenic and tourist standpoint there seems to be no comparison between the two propositions. It is a question that the Federal engineers must decide both as to cost and feasibility. But the opportunity to create between the prairies and the East one of the finest scenic motor routes in America should not be lightly set aside.

Sir Robert Borden
at Geneva

Sir Robert Borden, the senior Canadian delegate to the annual Assembly of the League of Nations is of course, no novice at Geneva. As a plenipotentiary at the Versailles Peace Conference of 1919 he was present at the birth of the League, and was also the most noted figure from the Western Hemisphere to participate in Assembly meetings during the first two years of its existence. Consequently his selection Chairman of the Assembly's Political Committee before which the more important questions are discussed, was not only a compliment to Canada, but ensured to that body the services of a presiding officer fully equipped for his task.

If Aristide Briand's plan for a United States of Europe really gains acceptance among the 25 or 30 governments invited by France to participate, Sir Robert's official performance of his duties will have unusual historical significance. There is probably a good deal of misunderstanding on this side of the Atlantic as to what M. Briand's proposal really means. He does not propose a union for military defence and uniform fiscal policies under one federated government as in the case of the United States of America, but merely a consulting organization operating under the League, with a Secretariat of its own at Geneva. It is proposed that this organization shall be a clearing house for all European problems which demand attention and that delegates shall meet periodically for discussion and consultation. A close but not an absolute analogy would be the Imperial Conference in which the various nations of the British Empire participate triennially, but it would convene much more frequently.

It is not probable that Great Britain with her Imperial connections could join in this European committee (for such it would be) although Mr. Henderson, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has given it his blessing. Curiously enough, the result of the Canadian general elections was misinterpreted in France and elsewhere in Europe, to signify that Britain had received a slap in the face from the oldest of the Dominions, and it was suggested that Great Britain would now feel free to let the Dominions go their ways and join up with European states in the proposed alliance. Since this year's Assembly convened at Geneva, French delegates have no doubt been

freed from the illusion that the rejection of the Dunning Budget meant the dissolution of the Empire, but it is a striking coincidence that a Canadian should preside over the preliminary discussions of M. Briand's plan.

Splendid Service of Red Cross

The Toronto Branch of the Red Cross is this month making its annual appeal for funds; and appeals will also be to the fore in other branches throughout Canada. It is hardly necessary to again point out the splendid way in which the great organization created for war service was transformed into an equally potent vehicle for the relief of suffering in times of peace. Ex-service men and their families have been widely aided in time of sickness, but this is but a single phase of Red Cross activities. As the appeal signed by the Honorary President of the Toronto Branch, Mr. C. O. Stillman, and its President, Mrs. Adelaide M. Plumtre, states countless incidents might be cited of crippled children given a chance to enjoy life like other children; of young mothers furnished with expert care in lonely, out-of-the-way shacks; of operations performed, and lives saved in places far removed from hospital facilities.

An emphatic tribute has been paid to the Red Cross by the Prime Minister of Ontario, based on personal knowledge of its work among the many small, isolated groups of settlers in Northern Ontario. Mr. Ferguson declares this work of priceless value and says that if the Red Cross did nothing more than maintain its 22 outpost hospitals where no other hospital is available, its appeal for public support would be amply justified.

Admittedly the present is a difficult time in a financial sense for many who have been donors in the past; but it must be remembered that it is just at such times that the need for organizations like the Red Cross is greatest.

Modern newspaper photography is a wonderfully organized vehicle of enlightenment. In countless ways it is widening horizons and adding to popular knowledge. Unquestionably however it is sometimes a source of misinformation, particularly with regard to individuals. The department in which the ignorance or innocence of the average hard working camera man is chiefly abused is that which might be termed "steamship photography". Every incoming and outgoing liner on this side of the ocean has its small bevy of newspaper photographers, who lack the time and opportunity to investigate the claims of this or that personage to the "spotlight". Alert editors all over the continent are constantly checking up misinformation about

individuals whose portraits arrive fresh from the docks so to speak.

For instance a picture of an alleged Toronto relative of Sir John A. Macdonald was circulated with the statement that he bore a striking resemblance to the great Canadian statesman. As a matter of fact the relationship began and ended with the fact that he was of Scottish ancestry and he bore no more resemblance to Sir John than did the late John L. Sullivan.

One of the most striking hoaxes in newspaper photography was a portrait of a Canadian promoter, one William Perkins Bull, well known in Ontario, Alberta, Cuba and England, which appeared in the "Chicago Tribune" with the following caption:

ROYALTY'S ADVISER

WILLIAM PERKINS BULL, CANADIAN ADVISER TO KING GEORGE OF ENGLAND, RECENTLY RETURNED FROM ENGLAND, WHERE CANADIAN PROBLEMS WERE TAKEN UP WITH THE KING.

This it turned out was reproduced from a steamship photograph of earlier vintage sent out by a New York agency on which Mr. Bull was briefly described as "Canadian Adviser to King George of England." Mr. Bull has of late spent a good deal of his time in Chicago where King George is not supposed to be popular, but no doubt he got kudos out of the fictitious honors conferred on him. The suggestion that the said Mr. Bull ever acted in such a capacity or that King George employed outside advisers would astonish both the British and Canadian governments, not to mention His Majesty.

There are some relatively encouraging features in a report recently issued by Dr. S. Boucher, director of medical health for the city of Montreal. In particular, it is to be noted that there has been a very perceptible decrease in infant mortality, that is to say, in deaths of children below one year of age. For the period named, such deaths totalled 2,701, as compared with 2,919 in 1928, or a decrease of 218. The proportion of deaths per 1,000 births was 132.3 in 1929, as compared with 143.74 in 1928. In 1920, when the population of Montreal was some hundreds of thousands less than it is today, the number of infant deaths was 4,072, and the proportion of such deaths per 1,000 births was 192.2. It is thus evident that, in this matter of such vital importance to civics and, indeed, to humanity, there has been a big improvement on the appalling state of affairs that existed ten years ago.

At the same time, the infant mortality figures are still far too high. Montreal's total expenditures on public health, as a whole, are utterly unworthy of so populous and important a city. From the report on which we are commenting, it appears that the city spent on "public health and charity"—why this antiquated style of grouping is suffered to persist, it may well pass the wit of man to determine—the sum of \$1,707,750 during 1929. But a little analysis of the report reveals the fact that the amount spent on hygiene alone—and this includes the expenditures devoted to the maintenance of the Contagious Diseases Hospital—was only \$431,325. We have little hesitation in saying that, in proportion to population, that figure represents the lowest amount spent by any large city on the North American continent for the purpose in question—and we should not be surprised to learn that it is the lowest spent by any large city "West of Suez".

With this report and the facts and figures pertaining thereto before it, the newly-constituted Board of Health, from which big things are expected, will, no doubt, view the whole situation in a just perspective.

Nationalize Toronto

These projects were voted before the present Council was elected; and it may well be asked why they failed to get on with the programme last spring, instead of waiting until the late summer. Coming back from vacation like giants refreshed Toronto's municipal rulers have also commenced to discuss several other projects for the future development.

If one were inclined to be cynical the suspicion might arise that the works at present under construction and those in prospect were kept in cold storage until the end of the summer in order to give an appearance of strenuous activity during the months immediately preceding the next municipal elections. The much vaunted College Street widening, for instance, would have been completed by last June with definite advantage to the community.

Important as are the works now in progress it will be noted that they are mainly suburban in character. Even those which are approximately central leave untouched the most important of civic problems—the opening up of the grievously congested downtown business districts. At the inaugural of the City Council last January Mayor Wemp grandiloquently announced a comprehensive programme of town-planning which was to get under way "in three weeks". Little has been done about it since; and even the measures to relieve traffic conditions now being discussed are located up-town. In the matter of thoroughfares at its very centre, where tens of thousands of people are employed daily, Toronto is probably the worst equipped city of its size in the world. Traffic conditions at the rush hours in the City Hall area are worse than in Times Square, New York. What sense is there in providing more and wider out-lets up-town if down-town is to be left in the same condition as it was sixty years ago?

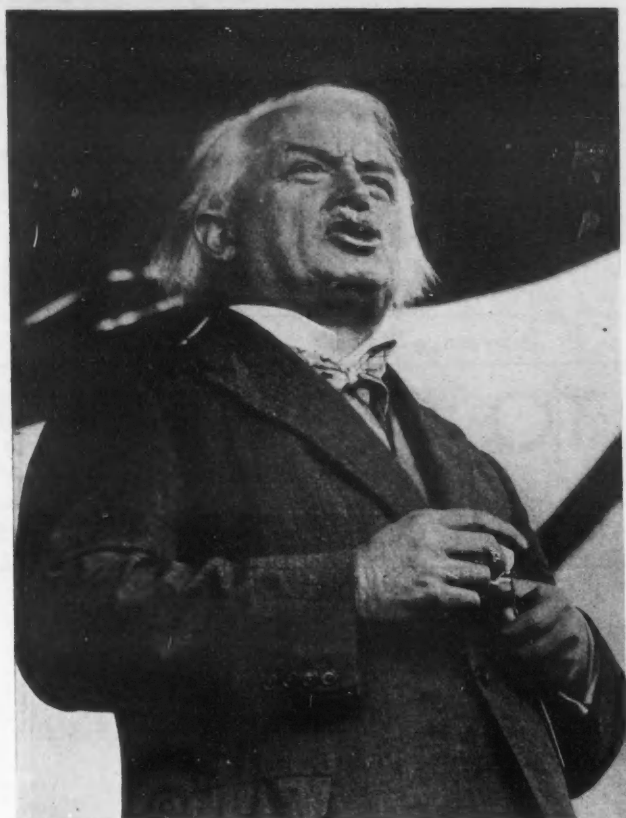
Rationalization of Toronto's civic policies is essential to her progress. If the public spirited citizens of Toronto are really interested in making the heart of Toronto really metropolitan, it will not do to leave the question over till next December. The movement for rationalizing our municipal government must begin now.

Now that the completion of a national highway linking up existing systems by a road through Northern Ontario is assured, scenic considerations must be taken into account. There are some links to be provided in British Columbia where every possible route is beautiful, but Northern Ontario

Where Will the National Highway Run?
is a different proposition. As explained some months ago, motorists desiring to go to the West from Ontario or vice versa, have been obliged to travel via the United States. The rocky country north of Lake Superior which has no through east and west highway, has been a national hiatus.

When the Dominion Government's highway is complete this great gap will be closed up and if the highway is to be truly advantageous it must be attractive to motor tourists. The Ontario Government is no doubt glad to be relieved of the task of selecting the route. Premier Ferguson has made it clear that in his opinion engineers of the Federal administration should make the choice. He probably feels that he worries enough of his own.

The enterprising and aggressive citizens of Sault Ste. Marie did not lose a minute, once the news came from Ottawa, in starting to make out a case for a scenic highway along the beautiful north shore of



THEIR LOT IS NOT A HAPPY ONE

Premier Ramsay MacDonald, Lloyd George, Liberal Chief Minister, and Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader, who have to deal not only with grave national problems but is each faced with dissension in his own party ranks.

ANXIOUS POLITICAL TIMES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Opposition Parties Not Likely to Oust Labor at Present Time — The Problem of India — Preparing for the Imperial Conferences — Unemployment Situation Desperate

By John A. Stevenson

Canadian Correspondent of "The London Times"

London, Sept. 1.

BRITISH Politics are slowly emerging from the usual summer lull. Although Opposition leaders, like Mr. Winston Churchill, occasionally stir the waters of controversy by bellicose speeches, the gravity of the problems now confronting the Mother Country give to the party system a certain air of unreality and act as a damper upon partisan fervor. There is not a single politician now in opposition, not even Mr. Churchill or Lord Beaverbrook, the two most adventurous and reckless of the lot, who would not be appalled if he suddenly found himself called upon to step into Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's shoes and shoulder his tremendous responsibilities and burdens. Under these circumstances Mr. MacDonald is not likely to be ejected from office for some time, and last session, although he had some narrow squeaks, the Opposition groups always took good care not to give him any excuse for resigning by placing him in a minority. Indeed, there seems to be a general determination among his political opponents that he must be kept in office until some solution of the Indian impasse is reached.

Parliament has been prorogued since the beginning of August and Mr. MacDonald and his chief lieutenant Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Minister, have just completed a brief holiday and returned to work in London. Ministers have no lack of difficult problems to tackle but their immediate attention must be concentrated upon three main subjects—the India Round-Table Conference, the Imperial Conference and the subsidiary economic gathering, and Unemployment. During the summer the Indian situation has, on the surface, undergone no improvement, and, from certain aspects, has proceeded from bad to worse; a campaign of terrorism, accompanied by bombing outrages has been launched by extremist elements in the Calcutta district, the city of Bombay has had its business life paralysed, there have been sporadic riots and disturbances all over the Indian peninsula, and among the tribes on the north west frontier there has developed a general restlessness which has been manifested in raids upon Peshawar and other frontier posts, and produced intermittent fighting.

On the other hand, the moderate Indian elements have been asserting themselves and their hands have been strengthened by a growing realization among all classes of the people of India that there can be nothing but confusion and economic stagnation until a satisfactory settlement of the constitutional issue is attained. It has also become plain that large elements have no desire for independence, and foresee great evils from the termination of British rule; the Princes who rule the numerous native states have shown a complete aversion to giving any support to the policies advocated by Gandhi and his allies, and their attitude, especially as they command considerable bodies of troops, has had a very sobering effect. So the Indian Liberals headed by such men as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar have been working strenuously for some compromise settlement which will satisfy many of the demands of Indian nationalists and yet preserve the connection with Britain. They have received every encouragement from the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, and his advisers, and they have been acting as intermediaries between the latter on the one hand and Mr. Gandhi and the two Nehrus, pere et fils, who are in prison, on the other.

Gandhi and his allies lately composed a letter making some new proposals that the Viceroy could not entertain. It is believed that Gandhi himself would be content today with something less than complete independence, but has associates more extreme than he to be reckoned with. In connection with the round-table conference it is still uncertain whether what is known as the Indian Congress Party will send representatives, but other shades of Indian opinion will send competent spokesmen. Indian opinion generally was exceedingly dissatisfied with the report of the Simon Commission, and the MacDonald government, in order to conciliate the Liberal elements in India, has promised that its recommendations will not be necessarily considered as Britain's last word in the line of concessions

to Indian nationalism. Most British Conservatives however and some Liberals are insisting that the Simon Report must be regarded as the only basis of discussion and the limit of the concessions which can be made at present.

Meanwhile, in connection with the Conference, the principle has, after some controversy, been agreed upon that as in the case of the Simon commission, all the British political parties should be represented at it, and it has also been decided that neither Sir John Simon nor any other members of the Commission which he headed shall sit at the Conference specifically as a member of the Commission. The personnel of the British delegation has not yet been announced, but it is understood that Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Baldwin will all decline nomination to the Conference panels of their respective parties in view of the prominent part which each of them is bound to take in subsequent debates upon the Indian situation, when the solutions proposed for it are submitted to Parliament.

IN regard to the Imperial Conferences, the main lines of the agenda have already been announced, but Ministers have still to make up their minds upon certain important questions which must be dealt with. At present a special committee of the Cabinet is engaged in preparing the British Government's case for the Conferences, and the Times Parliamentary Correspondent is responsible for the interesting statement that Mr. H. D. Henderson, formerly editor of the "Nation," the well-known Liberal weekly, who has been acting as secretary for this committee, had submitted to it a well-reasoned memorandum in which he advocates the general tariff of 10% for Revenue purposes, coupled with a rebate for goods imported from the Dominions for a limited period. Now Mr. Henderson, who is an able economist was formerly a very zealous free-trader, and his conversion to support of even a Revenue tariff would be very significant. But other prominent Liberals have also recently shown a disposition to backslide from their former faith in free-trade; for instance, not long ago Mr. E. D. Simon, a Liberal who sits for one of the Manchester seats, publicly gave expression to doubts about the sanctity of unbridled free-trade doctrines, and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed a strong

resolution advocating some measure of protection.

It is virtually certain that Mr. Philip Snowden, the Chancellor, who apparently keeps his mind rigidly closed on the fiscal issue, will oppose any serious departure from the strict doctrines of Cobdenism, but there are other powerful Ministers, notably Mr. J. H. Thomas, who will insist upon careful consideration being given to such tariff proposals. They will be able to point out that the enormous increase in unemployment which the last six months have witnessed, has upset almost every calculation upon which Mr. Snowden's Budget was framed, that the limits of effective direct taxation have been reached, if not actually exceeded, and that a general tariff of some kind might be the only method of making the next Budget balance. In connection with the development of inter-Imperial trade, Ministers seem still to be partial to a policy of import boards and bulk purchasing of Dominion foodstuffs, but so far they have offered the public only the barest outline of their ideas on the subject. However Dr. Addison, the Minister of Agriculture, in a recent speech indicated that the Government's idea was to combine assistance to the British farmer with a policy of Imperial trade development.

But above all other issues there looms the desperate problem of unemployment which has been growing steadily worse in recent months. When the MacDonald government assumed office in May, 1929, the number of persons registered as unemployed at the Labour Exchanges was 1,132,200, but on August 18th, 1930, the total stood at 2,917,967, made up of 1,312,000 fully employed, 611,785 temporarily bereft of work, and 94,163 normally in casual employment but now without it. It is true that the total of the unemployed on August 18th showed for the first time in many weeks a decrease, the figure being 32,870, but the diminution was illusory; a cessation of holiday-making accounted for a decrease in the numbers of those who had temporarily stopped work and the number of wholly employed actually increased during the week by 15,600. During the year there has been some migration to the Dominions, but its dimensions have been very small, and although the Government intends to bring up the question of migration at the Imperial Conferences, very slight hopes are entertained anywhere that it can offer adequate solution of Britain's unemployment problem.

POLITICAL POWERS WHO MUST BE RECKONED WITH

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer (right) who exerts a tremendous silent influence in the Labor Government, and Lord Beaverbrook whose campaign in favor of Empire Trade has complicated the political situation.



WITH the unemployment figure almost doubled within a year, the situation has become so desperate that the Labor Government, whose leaders had taunted the Conservatives with their incapacity to find a solution and had shewn themselves equally incapable offered to treat unemployment as a non-party issue and invited the Liberal and Conservatives to participate in conferences about possible remedies. When Mr. Baldwin, however, was informed in answer to his inquiries that safeguarding of industries by tariffs could not be subject of discussion at the suggested conferences, he refused to allow this party to co-operate in them in order that their hands should be left free to advocate safeguarding as the best available remedy. But the Liberals were deterred by no such scruples and their leaders have held a series of conferences with the special committee of the Cabinet which is charged with the solution of the unemployment problem. In the conferences Mr. Lloyd George himself has taken an active part and his chief associates have been the Marquess of Lothian, better known to many Canadians as Mr. Philip Kerr and Mr. B. Seaborn Rowntree, a member of the well-known family of cocoa manufacturers. The object of the conferences has been in the words of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to see.

"Whether some action of a practical and perhaps temporary kind can be devised to alleviate the unfortunate conditions in which sections of our agriculturists and industrialists find themselves owing to world causes. During the last election campaign Mr. Lloyd George repeatedly declared that, if the Liberal party was returned to power, it would put into operation schemes which would within a year reduce the figure of the unemployed to normal proportions and would not add a single penny to local or national taxation and a Liberal pamphlet entitled 'How can conquer unemployment' attracted considerable attention although it did not make many votes. The Government have asked the Liberal leaders to supply them with all the information and data upon which the proposals of the pamphlet were based and have expressed their willingness if their technical experts do not condemn the proposals as impracticable to give some of them a trial during the winter. Meanwhile the position of the Unemployment Insurance Fund whose structure did not contemplate the prodigious drains of recent years is giving rise to a great deal of anxiety and is being examined by a separate committee on which all three political parties are represented.

None of three political parties can exactly boast of state of internal happiness and concord. Recent by-elections have revealed that the Labor party has been less ground in the constituencies and although it has not lost any seats, it has not been put to the test of holding a very doubtful divisions. Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues are being subjected to continual sniping by Mr. Maxton and his group of left-wingers who now openly maintain themselves in a separate hive; they include in their ranks some able men and they are continually making complaints that the Government has succumbed to capitalist influences and is making no serious effort to carry out the policy of "Socialism in our Time" which was the official slogan of the party at the last election. However the main body of trades unionists are not disposed to accept the guidance of Mr. Maxton and his allies and their leaders have shewn in their reports and discussions gratifying evidence that they are appraised of the seriousness of the national emergency and are willing to co-operate in all sensible measures for its relief.

The Conservatives are still torn and distracted by controversy about food taxes and Mr. Baldwin continues strenuously to set his face against committing himself definitely to such a policy although a leaflet recently issued by the Conservative Central Office indicates that the issue of a referendum on the subject has been quietly dropped. But, as long as Mr. Baldwin will not embrace the food policy wholeheartedly, he can count upon the bitter hostility of the two newspaper magnates, Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere and they are obviously determined to force Mr. Baldwin out of the Conservative leadership. At present a by-election is taking place in the Bromley division of Kent, normally a safe Conservative seat but Conservative chances of retaining it has been imperilled by the appearance of a United Empire party candidate called C. Redwood. Mr. Redwood is an Australian who seems to have had a somewhat chequered career, having appeared on concert platforms as Signor Brisbani but, although he has the support of the two noble lords and Miss Amy Johnson, the aviatrix, he is not likely to win the seat. The feud between Baldwin's friends and foes inside the Conservative party shews no sign of abating and until it is healed the party could not hold office with any profit to itself or the country. The Liberals likewise have domestic troubles as an element of the party still refuses to bow the knee to Mr. Lloyd George and takes malicious delight in thwarting his best laid schemes.

THE EAGLE MOANS

by

P. O'D.



The Affair of the Gentleman of Color — The Gloomy Manufacturer From Ohio—Blue Talk and Bigger Motor Cars

SOMEWHERE just west of Port Huron a large, stout colored gentleman strolled in to the observation car and sat down. He was very well and, I should say, very expensively dressed. He wore tortoise-rimmed spectacles, though he had the sort of flat nose which would make you wonder how in the world they stuck on. His forehead was bald but the hair over his ears was black and distinctly frizzy. He had the air of a prosperous business man—which no doubt he was—but there was also in his manner a grave benevolence which one is more apt to associate with bishops or elderly doctors. There could, however, be no possible doubt of his complete Africanity, for he was of a rich tobacco brown in complexion, and he shone with a moist lustre which made the extremely hot day seem several degrees hotter.

I looked at that nice, dignified colored man, and I felt rather sorry for him. I knew that in a few minutes the brakeman or the conductor would come along, and in language of a dreadful frankness would order him up somewhere into the day-coaches where people were presumably less particular or had less to say in the matter. My experiences of the American attitude towards persons of a darker complexion than a deep brunette made me realize that his stay among us was going to be short, and his exit embarrassing. So I stole at him brief and sympathetic glances, feeling that I was in the presence of a prospective martyr to racial prejudice.

While waiting for the conductor to come along and perform his stern duty as custodian of the social barrier, I studied the behavior of my white fellow-passengers. And I was astonished to see how very little attention they seemed to pay to this new assertion of social equality. One or two looked a bit uncomfortable for a moment, and a cross-looking old gentleman next him got up after a while and rather pointedly took a seat across the way. Whereat the others shuffled about in their chairs, and crossed and uncrossed their legs, and stared very hard out of the windows, as though unpleasantly conscious that something rather regrettable had just been done.

The chairs on either side next to him remained vacant—that was all. People continued to come into the observation car, and when they saw the empty chairs they instinctively made for them, only to stop in mid-career and look about a little helplessly and wander out again. The car filled up, but those seats remained idle. No one was at all offensive about it, but it was just as if there were a little invisible railing around this colored man, shutting him off from approach. Instinctively one was conscious that everyone in the car was watching to see what each newcomer would do, but always they turned back or, after a pause, kept on through the car to gaze out for a minute or two at the ribbon of track which was being unrolled under the train at the rate of a mile or so a minute. But we knew that it was only a polite subterfuge to avoid doing something too overtly unkind.

The one person who seemed entirely unconscious of his surroundings and of the attitude of his neighbors was the colored man himself. If he were sitting in a box in a theatre and the scenery flashing by outside the windows were an interesting play, he could not have been more serenely absorbed. There was in his manner no hint of aggressiveness, nothing to indicate that he was conscious of doing something unusual and rather daring. After a while he picked the wireless head-phone off the wall behind him and clamped it on his ears. The two little metal rods sticking up on either side gave him an oddly Mephistophelean appearance, and made him for me still more impressive as a social portent. He made me think of an amiable gargoyle calmly contemplating the social changes of the time.

Finally the conductor did come along, and he stopped in front of the colored man's chair. This is where it happens, I told myself, and I listened for the gruff voice of authority announcing the unescapable law. But all the conductor did was to hold out his hand, and the negro put his ticket in it—one of those tickets as long as your arm which suggests that they have been sold by the yard. The conductor scrutinized it with what seemed to me rather more than the usual attentiveness—though that may have been merely my imagination—punched a hole or two in it, handed it back, and passed on without a word. So far as he was concerned, it was evidently all in the day's routine.

When the dusky magnate at last got up and strolled placidly out of the car, without so much as a glance at the rest of us, I could not resist leaning over to my next-door

neighbor—we had already held a certain amount of mild converse on the weather and the crops and the part of the country we were crossing.

"Little unusual, that, isn't it?" I asked, nodding towards the newly vacated chair. He flushed as if I had committed some breach of etiquette.

"You must be a stranger in this part of the world," he commented wearily, "or you'd know that nowadays they'll sell anything to anybody that's got the price. And the dinges have it—lots of 'em. They own good property and they're establishing big businesses, and the first thing a good many of us white Americans know, we'll be working for fellows like that unless we're mighty careful."

I listened to him in amazement, and at first I thought he was pulling my leg. But he was perfectly serious, as sadly serious as a man in a dentist's reception room who knew that his turn was next.

"But surely in the South..." I suggested. He brightened a little at that.

"Oh, the South's different," he admitted. "If he was to try that sort of thing down in Mississippi or Alabama, they'd probably heave him over the end of the train, and they wouldn't bother about what speed it was makin' either. But that bird isn't goin' South, and the smart niggers aren't stayin' there. They're comin' up North, and givin' up mules and watermelons for eight-cylinder cars and planked steaks. And they're gettin' fat and sassy on it."

MY THIRST as a student of sociological and economic conditions was aroused—after all, one ought to be able to gratify some sort of thirst in the United States.

"But what do you think is the chief cause of this—this sort of change in conditions?" I asked.

He looked at me with a gloomy eye.

"The chief cause," said he, relapsing violently into the vernacular, "is that these here United States is goin' plumb to hell."

I felt that this was a pleasant fellow, and I settled down to a nice long chat with him. It was my first experience of the really depressed American—I was to meet a great many more of them in the course of my visit—and I must say that I found the change very soothing from the bouncing lads I used to know, sitting high, wide, and handsome on top of the world, and ready to feed it or fight it at a moment's notice. So I encouraged him to talk, and I found him perfectly willing, this being one American characteristic which showed no change whatever—it had even become a little intensified.

His was a long story, so long that it lasted nearly all the way to Chicago. He was, I made out, a small manufacturer—office specialties or something of that sort—in an Ohio town. Business was bad, clients couldn't pay their bills, nobody had any money for expansion, foreign trade was vanishing, labour was becoming more sulky, the prices of everything were going up except the price of the things he sold, the operations of the big combines were constantly becoming more oppressive, and altogether there didn't seem to be a single streak of silver in the black cloud that hung over them all. And he blamed their parlous state on the Republican party, the unholy alliance of big business and politics, Prohibition, and the high tariff.

"The United States hasn't got a single friend left in the world," he said. "Even Canada that used always to be our best customer..." and then he broke off suddenly. "Say, you're a Canadian, aren't you?"

Modestly I admitted that Divine Providence in its wisdom had seen fit to make me a native of the Dominion, and that I had raised my first infant squeals by the classic shores of the St. Lawrence.

"What town do you live in?" he asked. I had to confess that for some years past I had been living in England.

"England!—say, that must be some country!" he remarked, and his tone was full of wistful admiration. "I've often figured that if ever I can get enough money to retire, I'd like to go over and buy a little place there. The wife would like it—her grandfather was English. He came from somewhere near Glasgow."

One of the English MacGregors, I suppose. But shades of Bunker Hill and Fourth of July orations and Big Bill Thompson! What a change in international feeling could be effected by a little trade depression and a Wall Street crash or two!

"I guess I'd get used in time to this King-and-lord business," he suggested hopefully. "I imagine a fellow doesn't have to do much how-tow-ing to them unless he's looking for the chance, does he?"

GENTLY I broke it to this sturdy democrat that he might live for months right in the heart of London and never have occasion to bend the knee to royalty. He seemed oddly disappointed, so to cheer him up I told him that he might, of course, feel obliged to accept the occasional invitation to a garden party at Buckingham Palace—the wife would probably want to see the dresses. But even there he could always hide behind the rhododendrons when the presentations were being made.

"No, doggone it, I don't think I'd like to do that," he

assured me. "If ever I live in England I'll want to go the whole hog like everyone else. If I got to be presented, I'll be presented, that's all. And anyway kings and queens are human like the rest of us, and I guess King George would be kinda tickled to get a good honest American handshake and a 'Howdy, King!'—just straight and simple like that—instead of all this salaaming and Majesty—business."

He boggled a little over the lords, but altogether it was a very generous concession for him to make. And he was still enquiring eagerly about the details of life in England and planning his residence there some day, when I said goodbye to him in Chicago—or rather, the steamy train-shed which was all of Chicago I saw in the interval of making a hurried connection with a train bound south for Kansas City and the land of corn, confidence, and Carrie Nation. It was so I remembered Kansas, wealthy, energetic, optimistic, and puritanical; and so I expected to find it after the lapse of twelve years.

AND so I looked out with a reminiscent and admiring eye at the yellow fields of wheat where the harvesting machines were advancing in diagonal rows, enfolding the crop, so to speak; at the green hillsides where the early corn was coming swiftly up; at the big red barns and the handsome farmhouses among the trees; at the mules and the niggers—the ones who hadn't had sense enough to get away—and all the other evidences of a fat and chronic prosperity.

"This is one place where there will be no complaints," said I, talking to myself again, and I got off the train with that feeling of relief with which one comes home from a funeral. For ten years I had been listening to growls about taxation, means about failing trade, district of the government, and all the other signs of acute distress usually given by people who are being stretched on the financial rack. Now, at last, for a few weeks I was going to live among a prosperous and contented people, to whom Allah had been kind and who knew it. And then, almost as I stepped off the train, the wailing chorus hit me. Wheat was bad, and corn was bad, and cattle were bad, and liquor was something awful.

"But I was looking at the wheat as I came along in the train," I told them, "and I thought it was fine."

"Best crop in years!"

"Then what's the matter with you?" I was getting annoyed.

"There's so much of it the stuff won't be worth nothin'," they explained—what's grammar in these tragic moments.

So far as I could make out, Canada and the Argentine and most of the rest of the world had entered into a conspiracy to grow wheat, and now there was far more of it about than the world wanted, and Heaven only knew what the future held—possibly wheat as low as fifty cents a bushel. It is true that the Canadian grain-growers of the West were given credit for a thorough-going determination to make wheat expensive, but the plan had not succeeded, and now all the heaped up grain was threatening to burst the dam and go pouring down the valley, swamping the market of the world. The position was bad and growing worse every day, with rich new harvests flooding in. And there seemed to be no real hope in tariffs though they were as high as Haman's gibbet, and nothing to be expected from government assistance. In its despair Kansas was turning even against the Republican Party, and Herbert Hoover was described to me in so many words as "a busted flush". I felt as if I had heard the head of the Orange Order speak disrespectfully of King William or suggest that the Battle of the Boyne was really a draw.

For three or four weeks I lived among those poor sufferers of the Middle West, and the chorus of their lamentations never ceased. When the sovereign people sits back on its haunches and lifts up its head and howls, there can be no mistake about the volume or meaning of the noise. And yet to the superficial observer it might have seemed that everything was going on much as before. Motor cars were bigger and more numerous than ever. Everyone seemed to own one, and it would not have surprised me at all if the tramp who came around to the back-door looking for a hand-out had driven up in a car for the purpose. Everyone seemed to have a radio about the size of a wardrobe, and the air pulsated to the roar of loud speakers. Everyone seemed to eat well and dress well and go to the movies if they felt like it, and if the weather wasn't hot enough to melt the film. Everyone, in fact, seemed to have money, and yet everyone was unhappy and worried, and was busy telling the world about it.

I listened with interest but without any undue anguish of mind. I would hate to give the reader the impression that I am an unsympathetic soul, but here were the citizens of the richest country in the world making moan in a way that would shame the inhabitants of Kamchatka. I was very sorry for them—about as sorry as I am for multimillionaires when they complain about all the supertax they have to pay.

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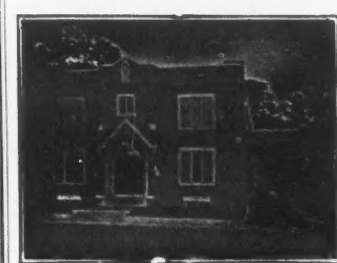
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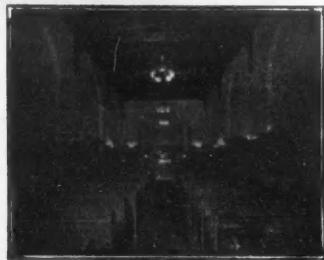
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

What Bennett is Doing

BETWEEN twenty-five and thirty thousand people now idle to be at work in Canadian industry within a few weeks if all goes well. A quarter of the unemployed of the country to be producing for Canadian consumption during the winter. That, if Mr. Bennett's estimate is right, is to be the result of the immediate application of the "Canada First" fiscal policy of the new administration. It is hardly surprising that the Prime Minister declines to leave parliament and the country to participate in conferences in England until this rather important piece of business is discharged. His determination to see it disposed of before addressing himself to less certain ventures in Empire affairs can be understood as something more than a dramatic gesture.

Since the election, newspapers have been jibing at Mr. Bennett about his campaign promises. Even if Mr. Bennett's promises, placed end to end, would stretch from Halifax to Vancouver, and if none of them were carried out but one, the implementation of which put twenty-five thousand people in gainful employment, will be worth while. One wonders if any among those who hoped for the most from a change of government envisioned such a prompt and far-reaching result as that.

The Prime Minister's estimate of the effect, on unemployment, of the present emergency tariff adjustment, is based upon assurances given to him or his colleagues by leaders of industry as to what they will be able to do in the way of increased activity under tariff protection ensuring them fair competition in the home market, and upon his own amazing knowledge of Canadian and international economic conditions. It derives from a close calculation of the extent to which principal industries will be enabled to extend their operations by the replacing of imported commodities with their products. Manufacturers and their representatives have been here in such numbers, and with such smiles of satisfaction on their faces, as must have disturbed those who cherish the old fear of "the special interests". But it was not quite as in other days. They did not come of their own accord to present demands to a Tory government, but for the most part, I understand, in response to request for their attendance, to tell what they could do and to be told what they must not do. An intensive examination of the condition of Canadian industry in relation to outside competition in the home market, has been made by the Prime Minister in his capacity of Minister of Finance, and on that examination the emergency tariff adjustments have been worked out. They have not been placed before parliament as I write, so cannot be considered in detail. Nor have the provisions of the anti-dumping legislation, which forms part of the fiscal policy of the administration, been revealed. In the words of the Minister of National Revenue, Mr. Ryckman, borrowed in part from the language of Hon. Charles Stewart in another connection, it is to "sound the death-knell of dumping" in Canada. Mr. Ryckman argues that such legislation would be necessary even under free-trade policy, and recalls, in fact, that the original legislation was devised by Hon. William Patterson of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government, himself a free-trader.

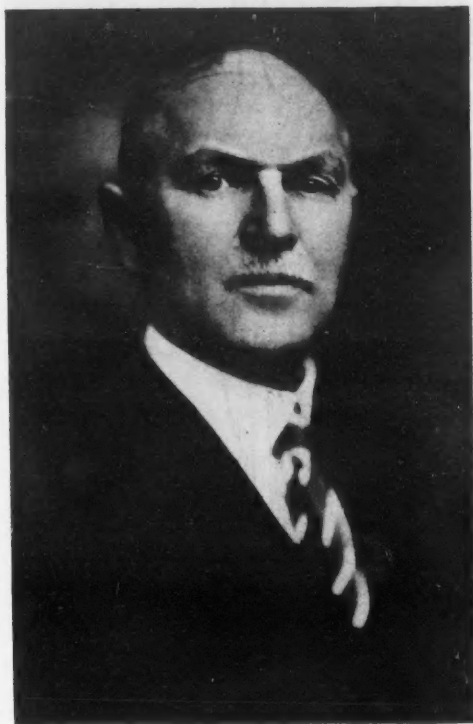
The Minister got no further in explanation of his measure on Sept. 12th than the statement that it would provide that the fair market value of imported goods should not be less than wholesale prices in the country of origin. By the time this is in print the details of the legislation will be before the public, and I understand will prove a source of gratification to a number of industries which have suffered heavily from the dumping of surplus United States goods into Canada at almost any prices dealers were willing to pay. The automobile industry, I understand, is getting, under the legislation, the concession it requested from the former government in the way of a change in the application of the customs duty on finished cars from the wholesale prices to the basis of list prices. That is to say, the value for duty is to be the list prices less a discount to be fixed by the Minister rather than the wholesale prices. One hears that two or three United States automobile manufacturers who send their cars into Canada in finished form and who have been anticipating less ease of access to this market under Conservative policy are preparing to establish plants in this country.

Dealing With a Condition

IT HAD been thought that the preliminaries of the session would have been disposed of on the day of opening, but as the Leader of the Opposition was not prepared that day to make the customary contribution to the debate on the address, that fixture was not concluded till Tuesday evening and the House of Commons did not get down to actual business till Wednesday. The last three days of the week were occupied with the twenty million dollars appropriation bill. It authorizes the government to expend an



ARMAND LAVERGNE, M.P.
Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Committee of the whole in the new House of Commons.



THE HON. GEORGE BLACK, M.P.
Veteran member for the Yukon Territory recently elected speaker of the New House of Commons.

amount not exceeding that sum "in constructing, extending, or improving public works and undertakings, railways, highways, bridges and canals, harbors and wharves; assisting in defraying the cost of distribution of products of the field, farm, forest, sea, lake, river and mine; granting aid to provinces and municipalities in any public work they may undertake for relieving unemployment and reimbursing expenditures made by provinces and municipalities in connection with unemployment, and generally in any way that will assist in providing useful and suitable work for the unemployed".

The opposition professed concern as to whether this measure would fully implement the Prime Minister's pre-election assurance that he would "end unemployment". There was much curiosity particularly as to how far it would go to provide a national transcontinental highway. Liberal members were disturbed about the contribution of money to be spent by Tory provincial governments, claiming that recently, especially in Ontario, provincial money had been expended in a manner to influence the result of the federal election. The Prime Minister was asked to indicate more or less definitely how the money was to be spent, to state whether this or that was to be done.

While endeavoring to indicate as clearly as possible the government's intentions, Mr. Bennett insisted that it would be impossible to state in advance everything that would be done with the money. There must, in the circumstances, be discretion and latitude. It was hoped, for example, that in assistance toward the cost of distributing certain products, the coal mining industry would be enabled to become more productive and thus provide additional employment. In respect of the national highway, he assured opposition members that it was never his intention that the federal government should purchase a right of way and construct of itself a highway from coast to coast. That would be an invasion of the constitutional rights of the provinces. What was proposed was assistance to the provinces in the maintenance of roads which would form a national highway up to standards which had been set by the federal authority, and an arrangement with the provinces by which the highway would be connected through the territory in northern Ontario and eastern Manitoba where now there was no road. The aim of the government was to provide, through its assistance in this respect, that there should be through motor traffic from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Prime Minister agreed to the proposal of Mr. King that should any of the twenty millions remain unexpended by the end of the fiscal year the authority of the government under the legislation should lapse at that time. He would not consent, however, to subject the provinces to a federal audit of their books in connection with the disbursement of the money contributed to them out of the appropriation. He held that the provincial governments were accountable to the people who placed them in power, not to the federal parliament. Allegations by Liberal members of the improper expenditure of provincial money by the Ontario government during the federal election campaign, however, brought from the Prime Minister a forecast of legislation to prevent abuses by the federal government in the appropriation of money during an election campaign. In this connection he made particular reference to the granting of increased pay to charwomen in Ottawa after the election had been called and the distribution of cheques for the increase retro-active to April, to eight hundred beneficiaries two days before the polling. "Does my honorable friend say they were not entitled to that increase?" blandly inquired Mr. Elliott, who was responsible for the election-eve action. "I say that nothing so disgraceful has happened in the history of Canada", Mr. Bennett replied. He did not believe any government should appropriate public money by order-in-council between the issue of election writs and its passing from power, and he was prepared to translate his conviction in that respect into legislation.

During the entire first week of the session, the Prime Minister made no very extended utterance. He stated distinctly that in his legislation he was asking parliament to deal with a condition, not with a controversial theory. The causes of unemployment, about which there were conflicting opinions, were not the present concern. The appropriation bill was a palliative; the tariff legislation which would follow was more in the nature of a remedy.

The inquiry on behalf of the Government as to the importation of foreign footballers is believed to be preliminary to an order requiring all footballers to be stamped with an indication of the country of origin.—Punch.

The Fascist Government is urging local authorities to put into action the law for the extermination of the house-fly. It is anticipated that Soho flies will be swatted from sentimental motives.—Punch.

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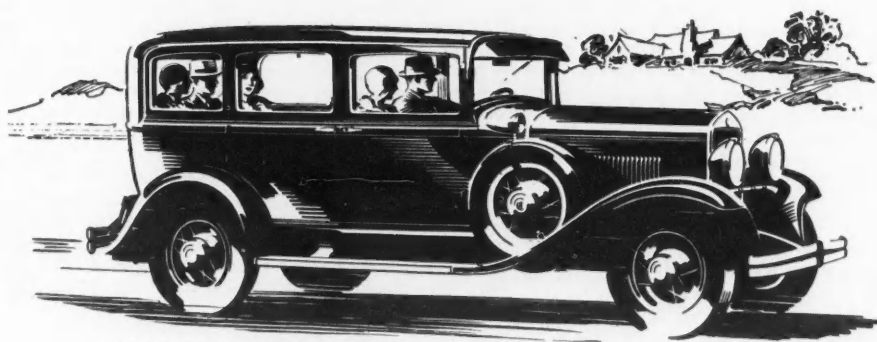
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Printed and Published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD
STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL: New Birk's Bldg.
WINNIPEG: 304 Birk's Bldg., Portage Ave.
NEW YORK: Room 506, 505 Fifth Ave.
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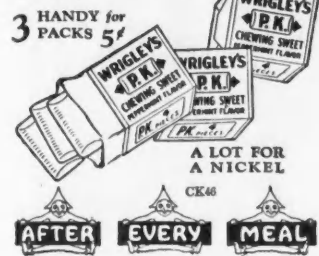
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This typical landscape from a photograph taken near Wind sor, Nova Scotia, is very characteristic of this great orchard area and shows Minas Basin in the distance.

EASTWARD HO!

Tourist Hotels Multiply—
Louisiana Evangelines un-
like Longfellow's lass—

By Hector Charlesworth

EVER-INCREASING interest in the potentialities as well as the scenic attractions of the Maritimes is best evidenced by the recent construction of modern hotels and improvements in transportation facilities. Two years ago Admiral Beatty Hotel at St. John, then but recently opened, was the only up to date hotel east of Quebec; and Pictou Lodge with its picturesque environs was the only tourist resort of modern style; though in many towns there were charming inns available. Two years have wrought a striking difference with the prospect of greater developments to come. Halifax now has two very distinguished hotels, the Lord Nelson and the Nova Scotian, both built under railway auspices. The building plans of the C.P.R. along its Nova Scotian subsidiary, the Dominion Atlantic Railway, which runs from Halifax to Yarmouth, are comprehensive. I have already described the new "Anes" at Digby. It was opened only last year, but pressure of tourist business already compels large extensions to be undertaken at once. In the charming old town of Kentville lying in the heart of the Annapolis Valley, not far from Grande Pre, and headquarters of the D.A.R. system, a splendid tourist hotel, the "Cornwallis Inn" replacing a much older establishment, was nearing completion. There were rumors of plans for another such edifice at the seaport of Yarmouth from which tourists in great numbers were arriving by steamer from New York and Boston. In connection therewith it is proposed to bring one of the large C.P.R. coastal steamers from the Pacific and run her direct to and from New York, and place the well-known "Evangeline" on the Boston run. There were rumors of a sister hotel to those at Digby and Kentville, the historic town of Annapolis Royal. Nor if rumor speaks true, does the Canadian National system intend to remain idle. It controls access to such beautiful sections as Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and the Atlantic Coast resorts south of Halifax. Prospects of a modern hotel at Charlottetown and other noted tourist objectives were being widely discussed.

Go where you would this year, even to the most remote hamlets, there were summer sojourners. From "The Pines" at Digby, roadways wind away in every direction, so that it is possible to visit in the course of a day a score of delightfully picturesque settlements. One ever-to-be-remembered afternoon I drove along the shores of Digby Basin to the ancient fort and museum at Annapolis Royal. I had visited this treasure house of Canadian history before, and found its curator Mr. L. M. Fortier, and his staff, busy as bees telling visitors the story of over 300 years of white settlement in this region. Six miles away on the Grandville side of the Annapolis River the white shaft that marks the spot where the "Good Companions" held their feasts while Shakespeare still lived, shone in the sunlight.

Between Digby and Annapolis are old villages beside tidal inlets like Smith's Cove, Bear River and Acadia. Bear River was discovered by Hebert, one of Champlain's companions, and Hebert is still a well-known Acadian name pronounced "He-Bear". It was known to the Acadians as "Hebert River" but English speaking settlers in later times shortened it to "Bear". I am afraid the name is a sinister one to some investors far away from the scene, for a great pulp mill which has never ground any pulp was standing in empty grandeur near its mouth.

WHILE I was in the neighborhood the great event was a celebration of the 175th anniversary of the deportation of the Acadians from Grand Pre on Minas Basin, by order of Governor Shirley of Massachusetts. Many descendants of the original Acadians came from various parts of Canada and the United States, including the present Governor of Massachusetts. Dramatic interest was given to the occasion by twenty-five Louisiana girls of Acadian ancestry, dressed in "Evangeline" costumes, with blue skirts, black velvet bodices and white caps. Apparently they had been chosen for their good looks, but the Evangelines of to-day are many removes from Longfellow's heroine. They were very pretty and vivacious, but certainly not love-lorn. The original Evangeline would have been somewhat startled to hear one of the 20th century Acadian ingenues giving a lively imitation of Helen Kane singing "He's My Weakness Now". Some of the

Canadian and American notabilities who addressed the young visitors at various stopping points were disconcerted by the alacrity with which these Evangelines relieved tedium by recourse to their vanity boxes and lip sticks when a speaker became too prosy or romantic. I should have liked a candid interview with some of these damsels, as to what they really thought of Longfellow's heroine. The poet's description of the Grand Pre district is capital in every sense. It almost made me forgive his horrible allusion to the stars of eventide as the "forget-me-nots of the angels".

Modern research has shown that Longfellow's picture of the Acadians at Grand Pre as a peaceful, submissive community is as mythical as Evangeline herself. Arthur Pound in preparing his recent book "Johnson of the Mohawks" examined many historical documents relating to the British regime in New England during the mid-eighteenth century. He discovered proof that in 1755, the year their expulsion was decided on by Governor Shirley, and carried out by Col. Lawrence, (there is a town named after Lawrence in the Annapolis Valley), the Acadians of Grand Pre were engaged in a plot with the French regime at Quebec to capture the new fortress of Halifax from its only vulnerable side. Had the plot succeeded the history of North America might have been different. Though nominally British subjects since the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, they had an unpleasant habit of encouraging the Micmacs to collect scalps of settlers from New England. I saw a few second hand Micmacs encamped on the shore at Digby but they looked musty rather than dangerous. Far be it from me however, to undertake the task of "de-bunking" Longfellow and diminishing the tourist revenue derived from those who regard his poem as history.

One Sunday afternoon shortly before the Grand Pre celebration, a grey French war-sloop steamed silently through the passage that Monts and Champlain had discovered 326 years before and found anchorage near the mouth of the Gut. For a day or two the streets of old Digby were enlivened with the presence of sailors of the French navy in white trousers, blue round-about jackets of the shape Eton boys wear, and round white bonnets adorned with large scarlet silk top-knots.

One day we drove through farms and rocky eminences to the old light house at Point Prim which commands a view of the Atlantic in one direction and of the upper reaches of Fundy in another. On very clear days the dim outline of the New Brunswick shore is visible. We came back by another route that skirts along the sides of "Ben Lomond" with constant glimpses of Digby Gut and of Annapolis Basin far below us. From the motorist standpoint the road, little better than a trail, was as tough and stony a proposition as could be imagined, but the vistas well repaid discomfort. Thereabout the natives, who are, all hunters, get many a deer in autumn. The youth who drove us indicated an old orchard on a high-lying abandoned farm; and said that in the autumn he usually got a deer there. These woodland creatures have a taste for ripe apples.

On another afternoon we set out for a longer drive clear down Digby Neck, one of the remote parts of Canada. If you look at the map of Nova Scotia it appears as a long skeleton finger stretching down into the Atlantic and bounded on one side by the Bay of Fundy and on the other by St. Mary's Bay. The road lies high and we had frequent glimpses of both bodies of water. The views across St. Mary's Bay with white villages set among the hills on the far side were especially romantic. There are few horses on this long peninsula, but we saw many sleek ox-teams for it was a busy period on the farms. Every few miles we came upon a fishing village, always exquisitely neat and clean. Fishing communities seem to revel in white-wash, and dahlias and other late summer flowers were flaming luxuriantly in the door yards. A cove is a haven for fishing boats, and one of them, Sandy Cove, had two, one on St. Mary's Bay and one on Fundy, reached by roads in which the branches met overhead. The Neck terminates in three islands connected by ferries, the first of which is known as Long Island. This was the first intimation I had that we possess a Long Island of our own in Canada, much more picturesque than New York's famous adjunct. We did not drive down the precipitous road to the ferry, but stood on a high, bare sheep pasture and looked down on one of the quaintest spots I have ever seen, the old fishing village of Tiverton, which like the other villages of the Neck, enjoys much prosperity from its sea harvest. It was high tide, but at other times of the day the tidal waters rush through the narrow channel that separates Long Island from the mainland as through a flume. And at certain seasons this channel teems with fish, especially pollock.

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AT THE THEATRE



A SCENE FROM "MARIGOLD"
 The London success which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week with a strong cast.

Mrs. Fiske

MRS. FISKE this season realizes her long-cherished dream—the establishment of a permanent repertoire company in which her most famous roles, as well as others to be added as suitable material is found, will be brought to her audiences far and wide throughout the country from season to season.

Under the direction of the Erlanger Productions, Inc., and George C. Tyler, Mrs. Fiske is touring with a huge company in a repertoire of seven plays which are staged by Harrison Grey Fiske. Six of the seven are from her sheaf of peerless successes and one a play that she has not played in public. This is unquestionably the finest achievement in our theatre within the present generation. No other living actor or actress can parallel it. Mrs. Fiske's company is America's foremost dramatic organization.

We must go back to the day of Richard Mansfield, the American Garrick, whose visits in repertoire were brilliant annual events in the theatres that then studded the road, to find anything like Mrs. Fiske's present venture. We must go still farther back to the days of the famous dramatic stock companies of Lester Wallack, Augustin Daly and A. M. Palmer—or the later Manhattan Company of Mr. and Mrs. Fiske—to find in this country, the spirit which inspires Mrs. Fiske to go on, year after year, developing ideals and furnishing that stimulating entertainment which makes the stage worthy of confidence and support.

When the President of the University of Wisconsin recently conferred upon Mrs. Fiske the degree of Doctor of Letters, he said: "The crowd has turned to her as to a trusted teacher for hers is the art that has kept the theatre vital and prophetic." And the President of Smith College, in bestowing upon her the degree of Master of Arts, used these words: "The first of living American actresses, who by her sensitiveness, insight and technical skill retains for our stage the interest of intelligent citizens at home and abroad."

For the revelation of the qualities referred to by these distinguished educational leaders—for the revelation of Mrs. Fiske's vital art, her alluring interpretation of the work of the dramatist, the management under whose direction her first repertoire season is launched does not deem it necessary that a new play be found for Mrs. Fiske each year. Never in their careers was it obligatory for the Duse, Rejane, Bernhardt or Ellen Terry to build a new play to command the interest of the world. Their very appearance in any play was sufficient to loose the plaudits of grateful enthusiasm. This is not to imply that Mrs. Fiske's repertoire may not include new material; but first and foremost, Mrs. Fiske's company seeks to present the finest plays in the best manner, stress being laid upon uniform excellence in acting and interpretation and the sedulous avoidance of the cardinal sin of boring an audience.

Playgoers this season are to have the unique privilege of selecting by ballot the plays which will be given locally. Three of the seven plays named in the ballot on page four of this folder will be played in each city. Make use of this ballot, if you would share in the selection of Mrs. Fiske's local repertoire. Make your mark in the box opposite the titles of your

choice, voting for three, and turn in the ballot to the box office of the theatre. The voting will be closed two weeks in advance of Mrs. Fiske's engagement and the three plays will be selected by majorities. The result of the ballot will be made known through the newspapers.

If it is Mrs. Fiske's latest New York success that you desire to see—the one in which the critic of the N. Y. Evening World hailed her as "Queen of the stage and Queen of the whole dramatic world," vote for "LADIES OF THE JURY", Fred Ballard's delightful comedy that kept New York in inextinguishable laughter last season; and for "BECKY SHARP", Langdon Mitchell's great dramatization of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair", if you would see the First Actress's most famous role; and for "MISS NELLY OF NORLEANS", you would make the acquaintance of the charming, romantic, fantastic Nelly Daventry in Laurence Eyre's dream-like comedy of moonlight, madness and make-believe. Or, suppose you prefer another visit from the glittering lady elocutionist in "ERSTWHILE SUSAN", by all means cast a vote for that vastly amusing comedy of the Pennsylvania Dutch by Marian de Forest and Helen R. Martin. You might put down a mark for "MRS. BUMPSTEAD-LEIGH", and check up on the judgment of the New York Sun reviewer who wrote, "We are in the thrall of the consummate actress who has lifted Harry James Smith's comedy into that bright place where only laughter matters." Noel Coward's "HAY FEVER" is two and a half hours of extraordinary smartness. There's a fine role you've never seen Mrs. Fiske play—Judith Bliss; she's worth your suffrage. Mrs. Alving in "GHOSTS", perhaps the strongest of all Ibsen's plays, has a perfect portrayal in Mrs. Fiske's interpretation. Here are seven vital characters chosen from the elect of vivid and interesting women.

Mrs. Fiske's company includes William Ingersoll, Edmund Elton, Eleanor Gordon, Sydney Booth, Ethel

Strickland, Marga la Rubia, Sterling Oliver, Robert Leslie, Thomas Shearer, Mona Smith, Jennette Dowling, Elsie Keene, Alice Cowan, Mary Emerson, Luke Connors, Will Geer, Vincent James, Kemble Knight, Edward Butler and George Seibold.

Note and Comment

THE stage attraction at the Royal Alexandra the week beginning Monday, Sept. 22 will be the famous Scottish Comedy "Marigold" which comes direct from London with the entire Kingsway Theatre company headed by Jean Clyde whose porky Scots wit has delighted audiences all over the world. She has appeared as Bunty over one thousand times and has given nearly nine hundred performances of Mrs. Pringle (the Meenister's wife) in "Marigold". Before taking up this part she was starring with Shuberts in New York in another Scottish Comedy entitled "Courtin'".

The two outstanding successes of late years in England have been Journey's End and Marigold. The former ran for over a year; Marigold for nearly two years and extraordinary to relate they were both turned down by managers. It was due to the casting vote of the Chairman of a Sunday night Producing Society that Journey's End first saw the light of day, while "Marigold" was for years in the hands of play agents. There however the similarity ends. Journey's End is, as everyone knows, a strong meat play of the Great War—"Marigold" is a dainty comedy set in the old world period of 1842 when Queen Victoria made her first visit to Edinburgh.

The height of cattiness was reached by a girl who said of another girl's passport photograph that it was an excellent likeness.—*The Humorist*.

Jimmy (watching something tasty going into sick-room)—"Please, Ma, can I have the measles when Willie's done with them?"—*Toronto Globe*.



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 Gerhart Hauptmann, who will be 63 in November, walking on the shore of the Baltic near his summer home.

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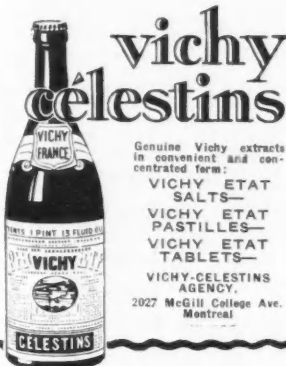
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IN THE OFFING

"Moby Dick"—John Barrymore in Herman Melville's sea drama.
 "Old English"—With George Arliss.
 "Abraham Lincoln"—With Walter Huston.
 "Monte Carlo"—Directed by Ernst Lubitsch.

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Theodore Dreiser says that America is on the road to perdition. The trouble with that fellow is that he has been reading too much Theodore Dreiser.—*New York Evening Post*.

"My husband is just the opposite of me—whilst I sing he grumbles and growls."
 "Then why not leave off singing?"—*Fliegende Blaetter (Munich)*.

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with
CLIVE BROOK

On The Stage
KEN MURRAY
SHEA'S HIPPODROME

Starts Saturday, Sept. 20th
NORMA SHEARER
in
"Let Us Be Gay"
Beginning Wednesday, Sept. 24th
WILLIAM HAINES
in **"Way Out West"**
UPTOWN

For Those Who
Seek the Ulti-
mate in Stage
and Screen

and forced his surrender to Grant at Appomatox. Gen. Sherman, who had encircled the whole Southern force and left Lee nowhere to fall back, gets no credit at all in this play. That is not important perhaps, because nobody could find out anything tangible about Civil War history from this production anyway.

The magnitude of the story has been dwarfed by the attention paid to the rather negligible subject of Lincoln's relations with women. These were entirely commonplace; he was deeply in love as a lad with a pretty village girl who died, and later, when he was rising in the world, married a girl who was not his intellectual equal, but a pushing, motherly, egotistical woman. This has been the sentimental history of at least a million other Americans. The Ann Rutledge episodes are rendered mawkish by Una Merkel, who plays the rôle. Kay Hammond, who plays Mrs. Lincoln, is a clever comedienne but the part is given exaggerated importance.

Of the impersonation of Lincoln by Walter Huston, the Canadian actor, who has risen so rapidly in the past few years, there can be nothing but praise. Any limitations are those of the author and producers, not of the actor. He is of adequate height and muscle, and his magnetism is as potent in the talkies as on the spoken stage. He manages to suggest the strength and distinction, as well as the sweetness and gentleness of the Liberator in a perfect and moving manner. There are several other good actors who give color to rôles that would otherwise be shadowy, James Bradbury, Sr. (Gen. Winfield Scott), Fred Warren (Grant), Oscar Apfel (Stanton), Frank Campeau (Sheridan), Hobart Bosworth (Lee), Henry B. Walthall (Col. Marshall, Lee's aide), Cameron Prudhomme (John Hay) and, of course, the brilliant Ian Keith.

would have been funnier if it had been the first one.

"Animal Crackers"—The Four Marx brothers at their best.

"Holiday"—Ann Harding delightful as an unspoiled daughter of the rich.

"Song o' My Heart"—Excellent recording of John McCormack.

"Journey's End"—If you haven't, see it.

"All Quiet on the Western Front"—That goes for this one, too.

"Let Us Be Gay"—Norma Shearer sparkling, a little artificially. Marie Dressler is great as usual.

"The Man from Blankley's"—John Barrymore showing them how a clever farceur does it.

"Grumpy"—An old-fashioned portrait well-done by Cyril Maude.

"Common Clay"—Interesting Melodrama with Constance Bennett.

"Queen High"—Just another film musical.

"Laurel and Hardy Murder Case"—A scream.

"Anybody's Woman"—Smooth work by Ruth Chatterton and Clive Brook.

"One Embarrassing Night"—Amusing British-made farce.

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FILM PARADE

Huston as Lincoln

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ABRAHAM LINCOLN seems to have become a hardy perennial of the screen. He figured in the very first film production of spectacular importance, D. W. Griffith's "Birth of a Nation", and he is back again as the principal in Mr. Griffith's first "talkie", "Abraham Lincoln", presented at the Royal Alexandra Theatre. A "talkie", even if it runs but an hour and a half, is the product of many minds. The programme reveals that Mr. Griffith had no less than fifteen collaborators, of whom five or six were exclusively concerned with story and dialogue. The most eminent was Stephen Vincent Benet, a poet whose epic of the American Civil War, "John Brown's Body", is undoubtedly a work of genius. The programme says that "Abraham Lincoln" was "adapted for the screen" by Mr. Benet. Adapted from what? There have been countless books about Lincoln, some of them sound, illuminative history, some of them romantic and silly, but Mr. Benet's scenario does not seem to have been adapted from any of them. Viewed as a whole it is scrappy and trivial.

From the standpoint of screen technique it is a fine achievement. D. W. Griffith taught the world the possibilities of the screen in the matter of action and mass movement, but despite the many talents that have been bestowed on the making of this picture it falls far short both of the dignity of its subject, and sustained dramatic interest. The scenario might be described as application of "expressionism" to the talkie medium. But it falls between two stools; it irritates those familiar with the history of Lincoln and his epoch by its inadequacy; while its excessively epideictic character leaves the ordinary talkie fan bewildered. The fabled eccentricities of Lincoln, which were merely those of countless uncompromising rustics raised in frontier settlements, are emphasized. But his essential power, foresight and genius for government are undiscernible. Lincoln has been "humanized" into mere flabbiness. Fancy a pretentious study of the saviour of the Union in which his admittedly commonplace wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, walks away with many of the scenes, merely because she is presented as a comic busybody of the village type. The cast bristles with the names of American celebrities, but they are all shadows. The other really vital figure of the scenario is John Wilkes Booth, splendidly played by Ian Keith.

Mr. Griffith, as everyone knows, has a flair for the presentation of military scenes, but the only military commander who is shown in action is the Albany Irishman, Gen. Phil. Sheridan. Sheridan's famous ride to Cedar Creek to rally his army after it had been routed by Gen. Early during the Shenandoah operations in the autumn of 1864, was real meat for Mr. Griffith. The authors seemingly telescope history by making this the turning point of the war; with a slight justification, inasmuch as it was Sheridan who in the following April turned Lee's flank

Film Guide

"Let's Go Native"—Film foolishness that is a little too foolish to be always amusing. With Jack Oakie and Jeannette MacDonald.

"Forward March"—Buster Keaton in a funny comedy of the war which

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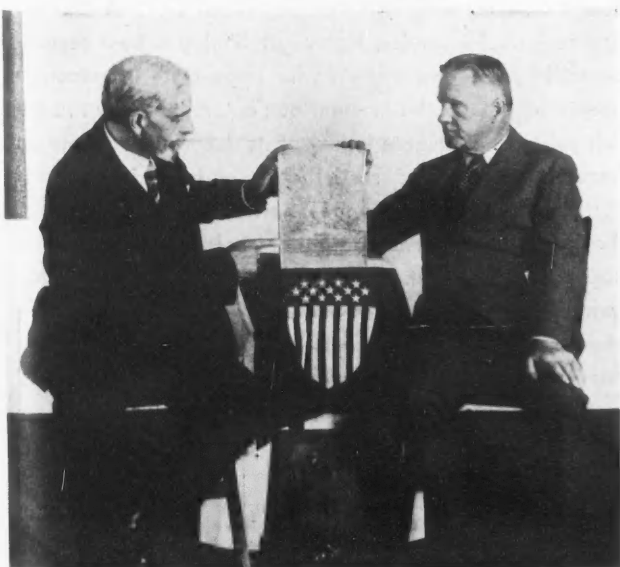
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BALLOONISTS RETURN TO WILDERNESS

Augustus Post, left, and Alan R. Hawley, American balloonists of two decades ago with the plaque to mark in the Lake Tschitagama region of Quebec to commemorate the end of their record balloon journey with "America II" from St. Louis to Lake Tschitagama, 1,173 miles in 1910. The balloonists recently were to the north country to erect a memorial plaque on the site of their landing after their 48 hour flight which won the Gordon Bennett balloon race of that year. They were then lost in the bush for ten days and through the assistance of the Canadian National Railways in locating the guides who rescued them in 1910, they are going back to place their plaque under the guidance of the same men, Joseph Simard of St. Joseph d'Alma and Joseph Pednault of St. Ambroise. The inscription reads as follows: "America II". Winner Gordon Bennett international balloon race. Pilot, Alan R. Hawley, Aide, Augustus Post. St. Louis Oct. 17, 1910, 5.46 P.M. Lake Tschitagama Oct. 19, 1910, 3.46 P.M. 1173 miles, American distance record 20th Anniversary 1930.

—Photo by Canadian National Railways.

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THE BOOKSHELF

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Novel by Sudermann

"THE DANCE OF YOUTH", by Her-
mann Sudermann; translated by
Eden and Cedar Paul; New York,
Horace Liveright; 350 pages; price
\$2.50.

By W. S. MILNE

IT CAME as something of a shock
to me to learn that Hermann Suder-
mann was still living and writing. His
first play was written in 1889, and
Magda, the work by which he is best
known to English readers and play-
goers, appeared in 1893. Although he
is no older than Bernard Shaw, *Magda*,
when presented on the stage today,
seems not a little creaky and old-fash-
ioned. It has not worn nearly as well
as its contemporary, *Arms and the
Man*, because it is too deeply rooted in
its own decade. Sudermann has al-
ways been a tropical dramatist, with
more than a suspicion of a "mission",
and modern students of European
drama are inclined to think him very
old-fashioned indeed.

Here, however, is a new novel, writ-
ten two years ago, and very definitely
modern in spirit. Perhaps I would be
more accurate if I said it was modern
only in subject matter, because I think
one can detect, even in this tale of a
dumpy little German flapper, some-
thing of the kindly cynicism of disil-
lusioned age, regretfully perceiving
that youth takes seriously and passion-
ately many things that will not mat-
ter greatly when youth is fifty years
older, things that pass with the pass-
ing of desire. Sudermann is too great
an artist to stress this note, but one
can read it between the lines.

On the surface, *The Dance of Youth*
is the story of "Stumpy", sixteen-year-
old daughter of a Berlin confectioner,
who is just beginning to wear silk
stockings, and take pride in the swell-
ing of her figure. She goes to work
in a dentist's office, where her educa-
tion is continued, is courted by a stod-
gy business-man, takes a brief fling as
cabaret dancer, finds the course of
true love never did run smooth, con-
templates the gas-jet, but is saved just
in time by Fritz's change of heart,
and the novel ends happily with Fritz
making his official call on Papa and
Mamma. There is nothing startling
here, and, save for its frankness, little
in the tale to distinguish it from
scores of other love-stories with a
working-girl heroine. The virtue of
the novel is in the telling, and in the
excellence of the character-drawing.

Although the story is told from
"Stumpy's" own point of view, one
gets consistently clear and well-de-
veloped characterizations of the other
figures. The plot unfolds skillfully
with sure strokes of mature crafts-
manship, relieved by touches of hu-
mour, sentiment and pathos—the last
two very German—and the story is ex-
traordinarily readable. I have already
spoken of the author's kindly cynicism,
which pervades the book. Curiously
enough, I found the novel much less
didactic and preachy than the plays of
its author's maturity. "Here is mod-
ern youth as I see it," he seems to
be saying. "Whether its freedom and
frank experimentation with life is
good or bad, I am not going to say.
I know too much about life now to pass
judgment. After all, does it matter
greatly?" There is one delightful
touch where he actually makes one of
his characters refer to the morality of
Magda as outgrown.

The book is full of good bits. One
of the most charming is the glimpse
he gives us of an old ballet-master
at work creating a new dance. The
dance-motif is used throughout the
book as a symbol of the spirit of
youth. Stumpy performs in a cabaret
as a final gesture of protest before her
contemplated suicide, but her lover
witnesses the performance, and is so
captivated by the frankness with
which she displays her charms that
he returns to her with honourable in-
tentions. Even though the convention-
al ending is a bit forced, the story is
so well-written that it takes more than
a touch of Teutonic sentimentality to
make this anything other than a book
worth reading. The translation is ad-
mirable.

Smuts

"AFRICA AND SOME WORLD PRO-
BLEMS", by General J. C. Smuts,
with Index and map; Oxford Un-
iversity Press, Toronto; 179 pages;
\$2.25.

By J. N. HERAPATH

FORMER antagonist of our Empire
and now its loyal friend; soldier,
statesman and Christian gentleman
(the latter a species much rarer than
is commonly supposed), anything that
General Smuts may have to say about
his native land or the continent of
which it forms a part will have more
than its face value; here both the



FANNY HURST
The well-known writer, with her pet, a two-year-old Marmoset, on her
recent return from abroad. —Wide World Photo.

veteran man of affairs and the child
who knows so intimately are writing
together. And when he passes to wider
issues, such as the real function of
the League of Nations or the trend in
modern democracies, it is a man with
first-hand knowledge who is speaking;
for instance, he helped Woodrow Wil-
son to draft the Covenant. I fancy
he is one of those people who do more
than they receive credit for.

This book is a collection of lectures
delivered last autumn to various dis-
tinguished bodies in the Old Country.
First the author discusses some of the
urgent problems confronting South
and Eastern Africa today. India and
China are warning enough of what
may happen when two civilizations
clash; how contrive to blend them in-
stead in the case of Africa? Europeans
are flooding in, first into the mining,
then into agricultural areas, and two
major problems arise: What is the
best method of settling them in this
new country, parts of which could
probably be run by white labour, with-
out despoiling the natives; and how
are the natives themselves to be saved
from losing in the industrial scramble
the good qualities, and they are many,
that belong to the simple, tribal orga-
nization which they understand? Gen-
eral Smuts favours a policy of compar-
ative segregation and parallel insti-
tutions, the natives living as far as
possible in separate areas under the
rule of their own chiefs, but leaving
these areas at intervals to work for
white employers.

When he turns to the League of Na-
tions and the cause of peace, the au-
thor turns to the things he loves best
after Africa. His view of the League's
true function may be baldly summa-
rized thus: get people talking over
their differences round a table and
make it a habit; they won't be half
as likely to black each other's eyes.

Whether everyone will agree with
General Smuts in holding the scien-
tific expert to be the hope of our
crumbling democracies, is a question,
but I cannot doubt that every reader
will agree that sincerity is stamped
across this book, as well as knowl-
edge, breadth and acumen.

From Then Till Now

"THE SONG OF QUETZALCOATL",
Translated from the Aztec by John
Hubert Cronyn; The Antioch
Press; 185 pages.

"THE NORTH AMERICAN BOOK
OF ICELANDIC VERSE", by Wat-
son Kirkconnell; Carrier and Isles;
228 pages; \$3.00.

"POETRY AT PRESENT", by Charles
Williams; Oxford Press; 216
pages; \$2.25.

By EDGAR MCINNIS

THE more one considers translations
of poetry, the more one realizes
the insuperable difficulties in the way
of the translator. He is on the horns
of a dilemma. Either he may make a
literal rendering, in which case that
which was poetry in a foreign tongue
is apt to become doggerel in English.
Or he may choose to interpret the
spirit rather than the letter—which
obliges him to attempt what is really
an original poem, not always with

happy results. And if he tries to
compromise between these methods,
the outcome is apt to be still more
sad.

But of all forms of verse, the nar-
rative form is most likely to sur-
mount these difficulties in translation.
Something of subtlety of expression,
something of beauty of imagery, is
certain to be lost; but the core, the
story itself, remains—and if it is a
good story, that is quite enough.

This is illustrated by "The Song of
Quetzalcoatl," an epic cycle embodying
the ancient Aztec myth of the Wind
God and his expulsion from Mexico
at the hands of a rival deity. Such
interest as it has lies in the movement
of the narrative rather than in any
distinctive poetic quality. Indeed, the
decision of the translator to reproduce
the trochaic movement of Aztec verse
is possibly a disadvantage. The verse
form of *Hiawatha* is neither an easy
nor a felicitous one. And the poem
itself is hardly attractive for its own
sake. It goes back to a primitive cul-
ture too alien from our own to be
easily appreciated; it is too unnec-
essarily bloodthirsty, too unmotivated
in its cruelty, too disjointed in its
plot, to appeal to the modern mind.
But it is interesting as affording a
glimpse into the dark mentality of a
vanished race whose culture is still a
thing to wonder on. It is provided
with an introduction and notes, which
throw light on some, though not all,
of the obscurities in the poem itself.

Mr. Kirkconnell's anthology of Ice-
landic verse is presented as the first
of a series covering all European lit-
erature. It is an undertaking whose
immensity commands respect, and the
quality of this first volume makes one
view the project with sympathetic in-
terest. Here again it is in the ballads
that one feels the translation to be
most satisfactory. Elsewhere the
quality of the English verse is occa-
sionally a little doubtful, and the mod-
ern section is almost too consistently
minor to be particularly stimulating.
But it is an interesting beginning, and
there are enough individual verses of
definite merit to command one's re-
spect for both the literature and the
translator.

Mr. Williams is also a translator of
poets, and with a translator's diffi-
culties, even though his work is in prose
and deals with English writers. He
offers a group of studies of a number
of modern poets, from Hardy to the
Sitwells, and he endeavours to dis-
cern the characteristic qualities in the
work of each. For those who desire
an introduction to these writers, his
book should prove useful; for others,
the result is apt to be irritation rather
than edification. He has many
interesting things to say, and others
that range from the obvious to the
grotesque; but one unflinching quality
runs through all his essays—an un-
canny knack of missing the essentials
of his subject. He says many true
things about Dr. Bridges, but one
doubts whether posterity will allot the
late laureate the same high place, or
for the same reasons. He is not wholly
astray on certain aspects of Mr. Kip-
ling—but why does he quote and gen-
eralize from all the least significant
of his verses? And when he comes to
A. E. Houseman, his gropings for the
central quality of his poetry are singu-

88



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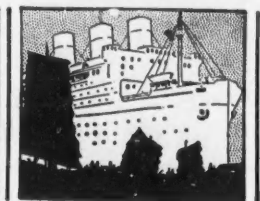
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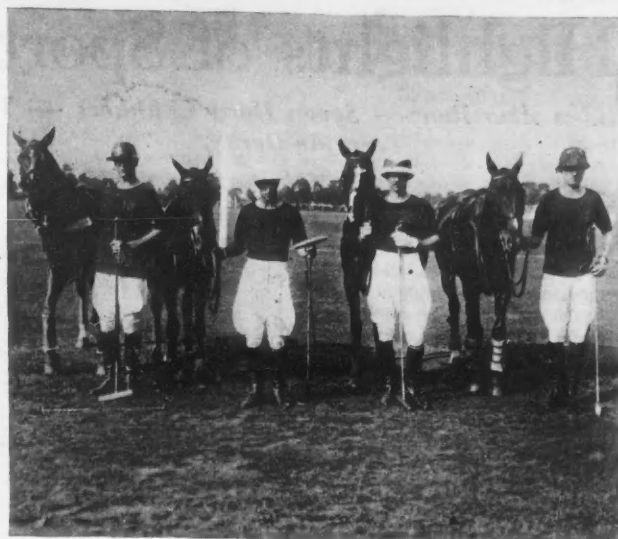
larly ineffectual. The volume is of interest as revealing Mr. Williams's own opinions; but as a critical guide to modern English poetry it falls somewhat short of its aim.

For Shakespeare Scholars

"SHAKESPEARE STUDIES, BIOGRAPHICAL AND LITERARY", by Edgar I. Fripp; Oxford University Press, Toronto; 171 pages; price \$2.25.

By W. S. MILNE

THE author of this book is a life trustee of Shakespeare's birthplace, editor of the *Minutes and Accounts of the Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon and other Records, 1553-1620*, and author of *Shakespeare's Stratford and other works of Stratfordiana*. The present book is a series of some twenty papers, mostly dealing with biographical details concerning various Stratford worthies contemporary with Shakespeare or his father. These papers seem to be material left over from the writer's longer works in the same field; only two of them—those on Jacques and Falstaff—are of literary value. The rest give evidence



BRITISH POLO TEAM DEFEATED BY AMERICANS AT INTERNATIONAL MEET
Photo shows the British team before going into action for the first game. Left to right are, Gerald Baiding, Lewis Lacey, Capt. C. T. I. Roark, and Humphrey Guinness.

Rock Garden

"ALPINE FLOWERS AND ROCK GARDENS", described by Walter P. Wright, illustrated with 32 coloured plates and sixteen half-tones. Publishers, Geo. Allen & Unwin, Ltd.; Nelsons, Toronto; price \$4.50.

By KAY BRADY

GARDEN-LOVERS will welcome this beautifully illustrated book, so charmingly written and well described by Mr. Wright, who has to his credit many books on flowers and gardening in general.

Though any and all of the lore set forth can be applied to the garden of extensive proportions with its large possibilities in the way of pools and fountains—rocky slopes and bosky dells, the author outlines very clearly that rock gardening is not necessarily the prerogative of wealth, and this book primarily has been written for the sustenance and joy of the small gardener who may have many qualms and doubts as to whether a rock garden is a feasible undertaking.

The author explains that the routine work involved in rock gardening, after the initial foundation has been laid, is less laborious than other forms of gardening. Rock gardening need not be elaborate or extensive. It is precisely in small gardens that a rockery is at its best because the available area is increased by reason of uneven surfaces.

"The great thing that flower-lovers should keep before themselves is this; a piece of water, artificial or natural, large or small, is a delightful addition to a rock garden. It may be a lake of considerable extent, it may be a cemented pool, it may be only a bit of a bog; whatever it is it will permit of a type of plant being grown quite different from, and in its way equally as beautiful as, Alpines". Thus does the author temporarily digress from Alpines.

The flower-lover will dwell happily upon the mention of such flowers as the Anemones and Hepaticas, first flowers of the Springtide, hardy and virile; the Campanulas or Bellflowers; Gentians of Cerulean hue; Narcissi, the delight of Spring; the mossy growth of Saxifrages (Rockfoils). And, among the aquatics, of course, Nymphaea (Water Lily).

The illustrations in this book afford refreshment for the eye and ease for the jaded spirit. Many of them portray Alpine scenes. Among those of outstanding memory are the Scarlet Rhododendron (Ferrugineum), the well known Alpen Rose of song and story; one, having a splendid background of pines and water and blue rimmed distance, pictures the deep pink Erica Carnea of the Heaths; another, the purple Primula Glutinososa and rose pink Primula Minima (primroses they) on sloping, boulder-strewn hillside with far-off mountains of amethystine hue; and yet another, the blue jewel-like vividness of the Eritrichium Nanum (Boragewort); the deep rosy pink of the Daphne Striata (deliciously fragrant in most cases) with background of firs and purpling mountain peaks; and the serene blue trumpets of the Campanula Pusilla. These stand forth most memorably in their pure and radiant colouring.

Altogether 'tis a book that will prove a boon to the garden-lover who would acquire knowledge; a delight to those who derive pleasure from fine phrasing; and a gratification to those who find comfort in rare and radiant colours.

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Doll—"Oh, the poor dear threw himself into the waste-paper basket."—Bulletin (Sydney).

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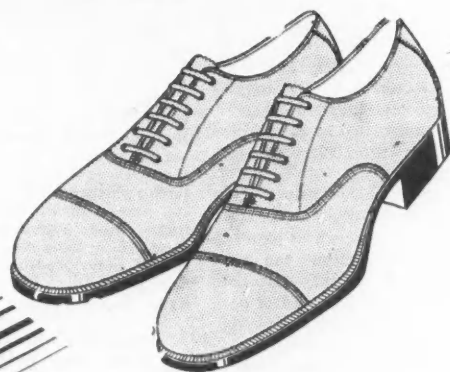
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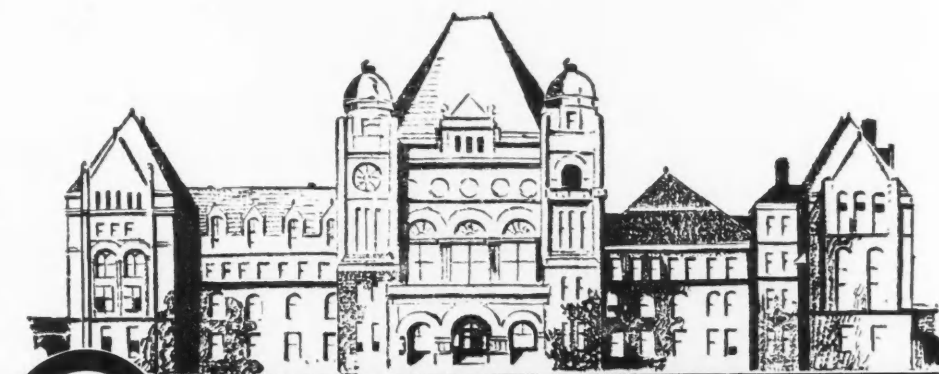
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Highlights of Sport

Tilden Also Ran — Seven Hard Chukkers — The Terrapin Derby.

By N. A. B.

A NEW tennis king has been crowned in the United States, and one who is perhaps destined to be the most popular wearer of the crown since the early days of Tilden. Of recent years it cannot be denied that Tilden has become a trifle unpopular, for he usually seems to be the centre of some disturbance in the tennis world. His constant battles with the United States Amateur Lawn Tennis Association on the ridiculous player-writer rule, his decision and indecision about playing on the American Davis Cup teams (which he never fails to do eventually), his curious tactics on the court, and his aloof over-self-confident attitude to all other participant mortals have jeopardized the popularity of the greatest champion tennis ever had. Last week he rooted warmly against Johnny Doeg when the latter was playing Francis T. Hunter. Like the famous baseball expert, Hugh S. Fullerton, who was never known to pick a winner, Tilden chose wrong, for Doeg, the 21-year-old Californian southpaw, swept Hunter off the court and in the semi-final round proceeded to astonish the tennis world by triumphing over the great Tilden himself. Doeg, who is a nephew of Mary Sutton Bundy, women's tennis champion of a decade ago, went into the finals against Frank X. Shields, of New York, and after a terrific four-set struggle won 10-8, 1-6, 6-4, 16-14.

Johnny's full name is John Hope Doeg, and he hails from Santa Monica, California, where he first occurred on Dec. 7, 1908. His mother, Violet Sutton Doeg, teaches the game of tennis, and from Johnny's recent victory it would appear that his mother is one of the few modern parents who have been able to teach their children anything. Doeg's greatest asset and fault is his sunny carefree disposition which has caused him to be known as "Happy Johnny". After missing a hard shot his policy is to groan aloud and grin widely, immediately afterwards. He is a stalwart lad standing about 6 feet 1 inch and weighing 175, and as he has curly blond hair, it would seem that he is the veritable answer to a maiden's prayer, if not to Mr. Tilden's. He has a terrific spinning service on his first ball and is adept at placing the second. He prefers to get a point at once rather than engage in a long driving duel, and he



MR. P. D. ROSS
Of Ottawa, President of the Canadian Seniors Golf Association.

is consequently second as a volleyer only to the famous Jean Borotra who was miraculously defeated in the first round of this tournament by the young Texan, Berkeley Bell. It makes one think furiously when it is realized that Doeg, the year's best U.S. player, was not even chosen for the Davis Cup team. He was used as a practice player for the venerable Tilden and the inconsistent Wilmer Allison on whom Tilden places the lion's share of the blame for the loss of the 1930 Davis Cup to France. Doeg is one of the best-liked men who ever stepped on a court, and it is felt that if he would settle down and dismiss his carefree manner (i.e., become grim and solemn as Tilden) he could easily reach the tennis heights. May he remain on the foothills and never turn "champion"!

DUE to the hard-riding and fine hitting of the burly Westerner, Eric Pedley, No. 1 of the American polo team, and the brilliant defense play of Tommy Hitchcock and Winston Guest, the Americans defeated the British poloists in the first match 10-5 after what the great Hitchcock called: "The hardest game I ever played in" as he dismounted. Though outclassed at the end, the British team put up a battle that was unique in polo annals. The brilliant Lewis Lacey at No. 2 for England, ably seconded by young Humphrey Guinness, lieutenant in the Royal Scots Greys, made things hard for the Americans for seven distinct chukkers. Lacey's Argentine ponies outrun the Meadow Brook horses for a while; the defeat of the visitors seems to have been largely due to the fact that they lacked an accurate goal shooter like Eric Pedley. Lacey, however, was the most brilliant player on the field, which is something to boast about, when one considers the presence of the potent Tommy Hitchcock.

AN ENTIRELY new sport has appeared in Ponca City, Oklahoma, though something a little like it appeared once in Bret Harte. 10,000 entries arrived there last week for the sixth annual Terrapin Derby, open to thoroughbred turtles only. The owners numbered them and they were placed under a big canvas hoop in the middle of a circle. The crowd roared as the hoop was lifted, and the cry of "They're off!" sounded. Many turtles never left the post. Others began brilliantly, but either lay down to powder, or remembered a running tap and turned back again. A very few galloped furiously on at the speed of two feet an hour and crossed the outer line of the circle. First across and winner of \$7,100 was "Goobar Dust," owned by a Ponca City lady. Second prize, \$1,250, went to "Anon", a Bluff City, Kan., speedster. The other 9,998 contestants likely went to turtle soup with no mocking about it.

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The PRINCETON

Canadian Seniors Tournament

By W. HASTINGS WEBLING

"ONCE a Senior always a Senior, sometimes venerable, but never aged!" This happy slogan adopted some years ago by the United States Seniors Golf Association has become generally accepted by the "Senior Golfers" of Great Britain and Canada as an appropriate declaration of independence, and demonstrating that spirit of robust and unconquerable optimism so prevalent in Senior circles. Anyway, the Senior has one cause for congratulation, he does not have to worry about what he is going to be—he is!

It was about twenty-seven years ago that the late Horace L. Hotchkiss, of New York, conceived the noble idea of giving golfers in the middle fifties and up, an opportunity of competing with players of a similar age, thus eliminating the possibilities of being drawn against some snappy youngster, probably to be well beaten, and finally left without a congenial companion with whom to seek that spiritual consolation usually found at the good old "nineteenth"! Be that as it may, the idea took instant root and promptly proved such a success that the late Walter R. Baker, of Montreal, with the assistance of Mr. Hotchkiss founded a similar association in Canada, an example shortly followed by the formation of a British Seniors Golf Society, under the presidency of that illustrious statesman and all round sportsman, the late Earl Balfour. So it was not long before Mr. Hotchkiss had the personal gratification of being present and playing in senior tournaments held in New York, in Canada, and in Great Britain. These meetings not only resulted most successfully from a golf standpoint, but also assisted golfers of the three great nations in arriving at a better personal understanding, and in no small measure furthering the cause of international peace and friendship, so greatly to be desired.

In connection with this, Frederick Snare, the well known and popular captain of the U.S. team, tells us their association has erected an imposing new master caddy house, which is shortly to be presented to the Apawamis Club, Rye, N.Y., as a lasting expression of appreciation for the sporting and social privileges so long received from the officials and members of that fine old club. On this structure will be inscribed a bronze tablet fittingly inscribed to commemorate the name of Horace L. Hotchkiss—father and founder of "Senior Golf." Fine!

All of which leads us up to the thirteenth annual tournament of the Canadian Seniors Association at the Toronto Golf Club, at which meeting representative teams of Great Britain, United States and Canada played the triangular matches for international supremacy with which is associated the cup presented by the Earl of Derby, now president of the British Senior Golfers Society. This was the first time these matches had been played on Canadian soil and was only made possible on this occasion by the gracious act of the United States Senior officials, who relinquished their right to have the Canadian team play on their side this year, and who consented to bring a team to Canada two years in succession.

IN REFERRING briefly to the Canadian Seniors Tournament, it is our pleasure to salute again that "grand old man" of Canadian golf, George S. Lyon, who once more led his field both days, with two remarkably fine rounds of 76 each, a performance especially noteworthy when one remembers this veteran golfer is now in his seventy-third year. So for the tenth time George captures the Shaughnessy Cup, and with it the crown of the Seniors golf championship for the current year. In order to prove that this feat was no mere fluke and just for good measure "The Lyon" set out on the Saturday following and won the individual championship, from some of the leading players of the United States and Canada, with a classy score of 75. Check and double check!

Next in the Canadian tournament to follow the champion, came his cousin, Fritz Martin, of Hamilton, a southpaw Canadian amateur champion of earlier days. He was closely followed by genial George L. Robinson, of Lambton, H. C. F. Poste, a new member from Cornwall, S. L. McKay, of "Dornoch," Sarnia, and the late ex-champion and poet of Rivermead, Ottawa, J. E. Caldwell. There were many other good scores, made on a course that constitutes a real test for even the best of golfers, and there were also some scores not so good—but in the parlance of the day—why bring that up?

During the two days' tournament the visiting British players were

privileged to play for special prizes presented by the Canadian Association and were paired with the leading Canadian players for that purpose. These prizes were won by J. Beaumont Pease, the British Captain, who returned the best gross score for the first day of the tournament, namely a magnificent 73, while wee Douglas Clayton easily accounted for the best net. The second day that famous old golfer E. H. B. (Ted) Blackwell won the best gross and James Todd scored the best net. Well won, and well merited!

For the third year in succession C. A. Bogert has proved his presidential ability to be represented personally in the finals of the "Foursomes." Three years ago partnered by His Excellency the Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon, an easy victory was secured. Last year again paired with His Excellency he tied for first place, but at the gracious and sporting suggestion of his distinguished partner, the cups were conceded to their opponents. Again this year partnered by E. A. Dymont, the Governor-General being unavoidably absent to the very deep regret of all, Mr. Bogert tied after a sensational recovery, with T. E. Merritt and A. B. Evans, of the Royal Montreal. The play off resulted in a very close match, with fortune finally favoring the Toronto members.

ONCE more the United States Seniors proved their golfing prowess on this side of the water by defeating both the British and Canadian teams in the international matches and the Canadians in the annual competition for the gold cup presented by the Duke of Devonshire. In fact the U.S. team was so strong and evenly balanced that had the members of the team been played in reverse order it was generally conceded results would have been practically the same. On the other hand, the British team strong enough in

the leadership of Pease, Blackwell, Stephens, Boys and Clayton, gradually weakened in the lower half, with obvious results. If the popular British Hon. Secretary, Col. Francis Popham, could only persuade some of those many really fine players at home to sacrifice themselves for the honor and prestige of British Senior Golf, another story might be written.

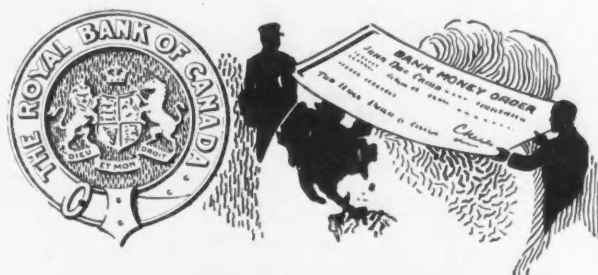
Well, Canadian Seniors have one thing to be thankful for anyway! They may be beaten ever so badly on the links, at home, and abroad, but when it comes to oratory, they have a champion that stands forth invincible and incomparable! We refer to the Hon. Martin Burrell, First Vice President of the Association. There is none like unto him, and the spell of this eloquence and the charm of his subtle wit was never more evident than during the annual banquet at the Toronto Golf Club, when proposing an address of welcome to the British and United States teams. The Honorable gentleman may, through recent illness and advancing years, have somewhat weakened in his game of golf, but his glorious gift of speech still remains as ever, a supreme source of delight to all seniors, no matter what their creed, caste or nationality.

It was gratifying indeed to hear the enthusiastic remarks made by the visiting British team for the kindly hospitality and consideration received by them since their first arrival in Montreal. Certainly, under the capable supervision of President Bogert, together with the chairmen of his various committees, Geo. L. Robinson, J. M. Lyall, and T. Frank Mathews, everything was done to make the visitors feel the many miles they had travelled, would after all be quite worth while. In Montreal J. J. McGill and A. B. Evans, resident governors of the Association, together with Sir Henry Thornton, J. Arthur Hills and Alex. Wilson, Captain of the beautiful St. Bruno Club, all combined to maintain that reputation for hospitality for which Montreal is so well famed.

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THE FLANEUR

In Blue September

IF we associate the months and the seasons with certain colours, surely the first month of autumn must be blue. In the early days, when we first realize that we have said good-bye to summer, the blue of sky and river and the haze which rests upon the woods seem more rich and vivid than ever before. The lines of Bliss Carman come to mind easily:—

"When the river blue is deepest
And the other world is near."

April may have her green, June her rose, August her gold, October her crimson and amber, deepening to brown, November her grey—but September certainly has all the wealth that blue of turquoise and sapphire can give. What wonderful drives are those which we enjoy in this radiant month! The woods already have touches of gold and scarlet, while the darker pines stand like sentinels, with the poplars for comrades. Then there are the cedars, spicy and verdant, to make hedges of incomparable freshness. Up in the north country, along Lake Simcoe we see September at its richest, although the dweller in Muskoka and the islands of Georgian Bay may dispute this. Then we remember Montreal in all its autumn majesty and the rivers of New Brunswick, with their gold-fringed banks. Really, we are a very lucky people in Canada, with beauty on every hand. Spring may belong to the English poets, from Chaucer to Browning. But autumn belongs to the Canadian poets and inspires some of their loveliest songs, such as:—

"Fruits a many and flowers a few,
Fiery dahlias drooped in dew,
Wood-grown asters faint as smoke,
Flame of maple, frond of oak."

The Eternal Diet

SOME of us are really very weary of the subject of what we shall eat. We know by this time that sugars and starches are fattening and that starches are worse than sugars. Some of us who are fat religiously avoid such foods, take deep breathing and exercise, and still remain fat. Then we take a look at the family portraits, see that Aunt Maria was overweight and that Grandfather Brown was an awful size. We sadly come to the conclusion that fat or adipose tissue or whatever you choose to call too much flesh is hereditary and inevitable. Then we think it may be as well to eat anything we please; and we have a dish of ice cream and nibble a chocolate peppermint—and nothing happens. Talk about diet is certainly wearisome and we wish the dietitians would go home and cease from worrying. We know a jolly old boy of eighty-five who was given up twenty years ago by doctors who pretended to know something. He was told to take care of himself and he straightway set out for the golf links. He was told to avoid sugar and starch, and he devoted himself to doughnuts and port wine. He declares that he intends to live to be ninety, and it wouldn't surprise us a bit if he keeps on to a hundred. Some well-meaning person sent him a copy of "My Heavenly Home" last Christmas; but he gave it to the cook and read Edgar Wallace and Wodehouse instead. He laughs at the dietitians, and scorns those who tell him that he needs eight hours sleep. He is a joy to meet and is really, worth listening to, on the subject of the elections of the nineteenth century. The dietitians are gluttons for gloom—most of them. They need mince pie and crul-lers. Of course if you have diabetes or any other curse, you must be moderately careful. But you needn't worry about it and you certainly don't need to talk about it, for no one cares very much whether you stay alive. Then there arises that great British authority, Sir Arbuthnot Lane, who tells us that our diet is altogether too refined, and that we need to eat more "roughage." White bread is condemned and sweets are anathema. Rice, also, is too polished and all the good is removed.

"To purchase highly artificially glazed rice was ridiculous. It was prepared solely for the benefit of the lady shopper. She went into a shop and saw beautiful pearly glazed rice; she naturally thought it was very fine, and was prepared to pay a penny more for it than for ordinary commercial rice," says Mr. Charles C. Douglas, in "The Journal of the Royal Society of Arts."

"That glaze was simply put on by adding powdered French chalk and glucose to the finished polished white rice before it was put into sacks. Quite obviously it had no food value whatever. If one contented oneself by purchasing the ordinary article one was purchasing something which had more food value at a lower price."

So, that's that. Don't diet unless you are absolutely obliged.

The Store on Wheels

IN THIS swiftly-changing modern world, nothing is more remarkable than the increasing use of wheels. There is the vast army of automobiles, growing larger every year. There is our old friend, the bicycle, still in use—and there is no saying what new wheels the seaplane may adopt. There are schools on wheels, clinics on wheels and now we have shops on wheels going throughout the country, disposing of all manner of wares. An American editor says:—

"A chain of rolling groceries was recently announced for Toronto. Twenty-five were to go on the road at once; one-hundred-and-fifty were planned. Travelling drug stores have appeared also during the past winter in a section of the South. And along the Dixie Highway in Kentucky a fleet of large white trucks, travelling dry goods stores, is operating. The goods are arranged on shelves at each side of the aisle exactly as in a small store, and artificial flowers, also for sale, are hung around to give an atmosphere of completeness. Above are pullman berths for the driver and the salesman."

Then we are told of a fleet of "mototerias," travelling meat and grocery shops which set out from Detroit and ultimately spread as far as California. These shops on wheels seem the last word in shopping, and yet some of us can remember tales in our childhood of the peddler whose arrival was quite an event in rural regions. Our grandmothers depended on him for ribbons and pins and even for dress material. The peddler, too, was a social asset, as he brought all the news of the neighbourhood, and was, therefore, sure of a good dinner and a seat by the fireside. So, the shop on wheels is not altogether a novelty in the way of merchandise. What its development may be it is too early to foretell. One thing is certain that the town or village merchant will find it a dangerous rival. Even libraries have been sent forth on wheels and the country readers have found them a boon.

The coming of the rolling shop is eagerly anticipated in remote districts and it proves a meeting-place for buyers which adds much to social gaiety. The stock carried is improving month by month and is increasing in variety. It lessens the privations and loneli-

ness of rural life and makes a break in the week's work. It cannot be called as yet a really lucrative form of trade, but it is worthy of observation.

We have not yet heard from the proprietors of these shops on wheels and cannot say whether the calling be dull or full of incident. We should imagine, however, that the adventures of the man at the wheel would be worth relating. He will certainly get to know his country and its needs, and he ought to find it a healthy occupation. Dry goods and groceries in a travelling van are not the same products as those found in a city shop.

"The Perils of Pauline," the old serial thriller in which Pearl White jumped from trestle to moving box car and did other equally exciting stunts, will be remade in sound, according to E. B. Derr, president of Pathé. Pathé first made the serial in 1914. Late that year "The Exploits of Elaine," with the same star, followed. Upon the success of "Elaine," the series was extended for two more serials of twelve chapters each, "The New Exploits of Elaine" and "The Romance of Elaine." The new edition will, of course, be modernized and known as "The New Perils of Pauline."

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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1930

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN THE SOCIAL WORLD



First Row: The Gilmour-Costigan wedding at Westmount, P.Q. Left to right: Mr. R. Labatt, Mrs. Andrew Starke, Mr. J. P. McD. Costigan, Mrs. Fraser Hadley, Mr. Allan H. McDougall, Mr. W. A. T. Gilmour (bridegroom), Mrs. W. A. T. Gilmour (formerly Miss Margaret Alice Costigan), Mr. A. Abbott, Mrs. J. Stevenson Fry, Mr. John Gordon, Miss Lois Williams, Mr. Alex. Ferri. (Photo Associated Screen News Ltd.)

Second row, left to right: Mrs. Edgar N. Rhodes, wife of the new Federal Minister of Fisheries, (Photo by John Powels). Mrs. Edward Carlton, formerly Miss Marjorie Mason, daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Cooper Mason, D.S.O., and Mrs. J. C. Mason, of Toronto. (Photo by J. Kennedy). Mrs. R. J. Manion, wife of the new Federal Minister of Railways and Canals.

Third row, left to right: Sir Stephen and Lady Lennard, of Vancouver, B.C., who will return from visiting Wickham Court, their English estate, the latter part of October. Mrs. Douglas Irving Grant, formerly Miss Jean Campbell Kloefer, daughter of Mrs. Christian Kloefer and the late Christian Kloefer, and granddaughter of Mr. Patrick Burns. (Photo by Charles Aylett)





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Treaty of Paris 1930

By MARIE-CLAIRE

"O the Muscovite maiden her lone vigil keeps
By the light of the pale Northern star,
And the name that she murmurs as softly she weeps
Is 'Ivan Petrovski Scovar'."

A POST Crimean war song, the kind of thing that is sung to great effect around a fraternity house piano in a University town. It's all about a Turk named Abdullah Bullbul Amir who meets his Russian enemy, one Ivan Petrovski Scovar, in a private battle in which they slay each other in verse after verse of fine bloody detail. Czar and Sultan turn out to cheer for the representatives and the heroes' sweethearts, one verse each, mourn most effectively. It is best sung by an overdose of young tenors with their lower jaws thrown well to the right, particularly in the wailing verses where the full cat-like cry is important. Choir masters I believe are reputed to regard a tenor not as a man but as a disease, a point of view easily understood when you have heard a group of them sing "Ivan Petrovski Scovar". It is the kind of song that



APPLE-GREEN SHADED FELT

The flaring-at-the-back brim-line, originally designed for the fisherman, with brims extending at the back to keep the water from running down the collar, now serves to cover the growing bob of the modern girl.

runs round in one's head and is hard to stop, and it seems naturally to occur while watching the Autumn fashion reviews of day clothes.

The disturbances of Russia in the Crimean war were brought to a peaceful end by the Treaty of Paris as you doubtless know but as I didn't until I looked it up, and this year an arrangement in Paris has again established Russia's position, this time as an expositor of fashion. The idea seems to be that since Russian women have no immediate use for their own or anyone else's styles someone should make use of them, so Paris has taken them over bag and baggage. All the big dressmakers, particularly Lanvin, Patou and Chanel have gone Russian for day time clothes. There are tunics and swinging flares, and peplums and high necks and peasant embroidery, fur banded skirts and all the aristocratic Russian furs from saole to astrakhan. True the styles are complicated by the entry of the French, but then so was the Crimean war, and frocks reminiscent of the Empress Josephine and Madame Recamier vary, but do not upset the mode. The adapted styles of Greece and the First Empire appear in smart evening clothes but Russia rules the day.

First then the tunic dress—copied from the blouse of the *maulik* it is a tunic that hangs to the knees, but is bloused at the normal waistline with an all around belt, or ties on either hip. One variety is split to the hip on each side, the slash banded like the hem of the tunic with embroidery about an inch wide. This embroidery forms the little cossack-like collar which opens down the side or centre front and, still pursued by the embroidery, fastens with little ball buttons of silver or gilt. Below the tunic the skirt may be pleated and is certain to be wide, carrying out the idea of the full bloomers tucked into the high boot in the Russian original. Canton crepe in varying weaves and under many new names is used for most of these frocks, but the style lends itself equally well to any of the new light weight wools. The embroidery by the way must resemble hand-needlework if it isn't actually real, and gay colours on a contrasting material make a serviceable dark frock quite a gay affair.

Sleeves are almost a fashion story in themselves this year. They are often the chief style feature of the costume and much thought is given to their cut and decoration. All the Russian types are generously cut with a flare at the wrist or a bishop effect shirred into a narrow cuff. On the tunic dress this latter may be split and banded with the embroidery to correspond with the blouse itself. Guimpe dresses with fine lingerie blouses have long very full sleeves tied in at the wrist are of course adapted from one of the peasant gala costumes. Another sleeve adapted from a Russian ecclesiastical robe has a smoothly fitted top which expands into a wide pouch just below the elbow, there suddenly becoming a long close-fitting cuff that extends down over the hand.

Then the fur-trimmed suit. This comes in velvet or velveteen for formal wear, or in fine cloth or even tweed, and is very attractive indeed. All are trimmed with Persian lamb or caracul or one of the hundreds of variations or imitations of these two furs. The suit jackets are bloused and belted or fitted and smartly flared—the peplum often edged with a band of fur. The fur collar is a long shawl or a smart upstanding one which buttons closely round the throat and continues in a band down the front. The skirt re-

peats the flare of the jacket. Fur cuffs often extend to the elbow.

Cossack effects in top coats are achieved by the closely belted waists of coats cut with a swiftly flaring skirt, and the high collar that buttons under one ear. The use of fur bands at the hem suggested by many good houses earlier is now a settled fashion. It may be anywhere from three inches to three quarters of a yard wide, the best flat furs are now so light and pliable they can be used extravagantly as trimming without adding to the weight of a garment. The banded hem is something varied by triangular applications of fur at the front and sides. The wide lap over of all these coats is very important—the Muscovite air is completely dissipated, indeed cannot be said to exist, if the coat can swing open to show the frock beneath.

The little muffs that are appearing slyly here and there are supposed to be Russian but are certainly Parisian. They are tiny and barrel shaped, so small indeed one must fold one's hands demurely to accommodate both at the same time, when you free one hand the chic thing to do with your little muff is to slip it up your other wrist where it looks like a lone new cuff! If you have ever had a beloved little puppy which died, a little black broadtail muff can be almost guaranteed to make you burst into tears.

One word about furs. If you are one of those people who have always longed, and failed—to achieve a silver fox scarf—take heart. I know it is a radical point of view and I hazard it only after seeing a great many beautiful furs on a great many beautiful mannequins—but two or three Russian sables, slim and brown and oh so soft! can make a silver fox look quite passé. After all they cost very little more than a fox and one might just as well be prepared to swing for a sheep as a lamb.



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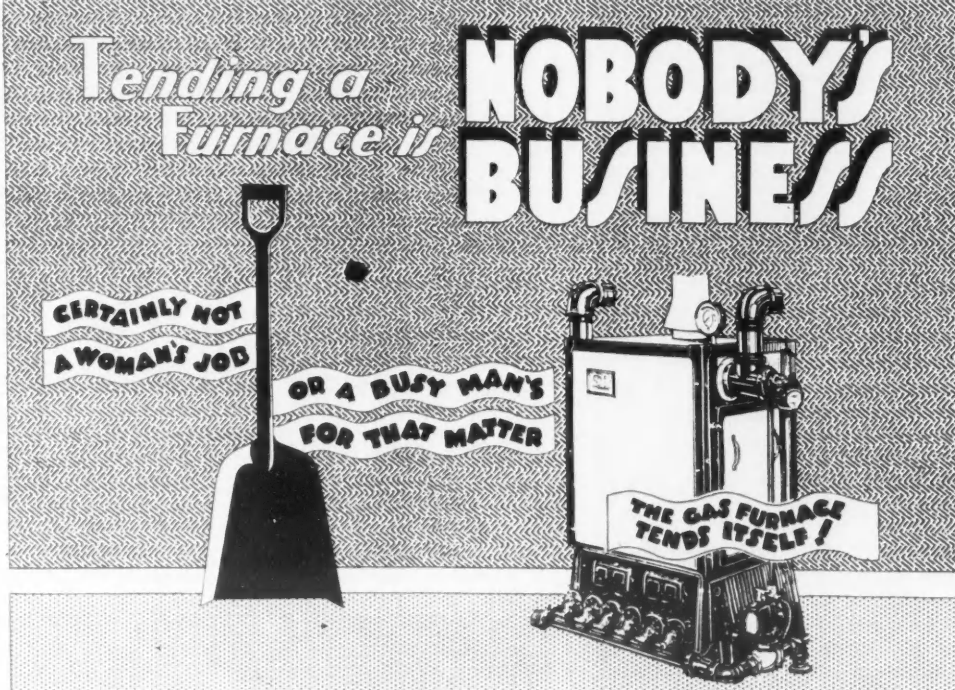
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Wife of the new American Minister to Canada.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

The marriage of Barbara Lee, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Henderson of Drummond Street, Montreal, to Mr. Richard Harcourt Price, son of Lady Price of Quebec and the late Sir William Price, was the interesting social event of last week in Montreal, and took place on Monday, September 8, St. George's Church, Montreal, was the scene of this charming wedding, and the Rev. Canon Gower-Ross, and the Ven. Archdeacon Scott, of Quebec, were the officiating clergymen. The decorations in the church were unusually attractive, peach colored gladioli with ferns and palms being used in profusion. The bride who was given away by her father, wore a gown of lovely ivory satin, simply made, with a V neck and long sleeves ending in Florentine points over the hands. The long train lined with delicate pink chiffon fell from the waistline, and over it fell the bridal veil of tulle which was caught to the shapely head of the bride with clusters of orange blossoms. She wore ivory satin slippers and carried lilac-of-the-valley in a circular bouquet. For ornament a string of pearls were worn and a diamond pin, the gift of the bridegroom's mother, Lady Price. The bride's attendants were her sister, Miss Betty Henderson, as maid of honor; Miss Peggy Henderson, another sister; Miss Elsie Wallis, Miss Janet McCulloch, of Galt, Ont.; Miss Jane Price, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Christie Mitchell, of Halifax, N.S.; Miss Audrey Shorey, Mrs. Murray Vaughan and Miss Margaret Hawlings. They were gown-d alike in shrimp pink lace over chiffon and wore close fitting draped hats of pink velvet caught with knots at the back of the neck, and slippers of pink crepe de chine to match. Their bouquets were of peach blossom gladioli and blue delphiniums tied with long streamers of blue. Mr. Charles Price, was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Mr. Tom MacDougall, Mr. Larry Mather, Mr. Keith Henderson, the bride's brother; Mr. Balfour Paul, Mr. George Guthrie, of Ottawa; Mr. Jack Scott, of Quebec; Mr. James Ross, of Quebec, and Mr. William Power. The reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, Drummond Street, where the rooms were decorated with palms and ferns. The newel posts of the staircases were surmounted with clusters of peach blossom gladioli. Roses and lilies were used in decorating the bride's table in the dining room. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Price left on Lady Price's yacht for Quebec, to sail in the S.S. *Empress of Scotland* for a three months' honeymoon in Europe. The bride travelled in an ensemble in blue-berried tones with beige astrachan, a blue felt beret to match, blue shoes, and carried a blue handbag. On their return they will reside in Quebec, Mrs. Henderson, the bride's mother wore a gown of black and pink crepe *romaine* with a Molyneux model hat of black felt, and carried a bouquet of Hoover roses. Lady Price, of Quebec, mother of the bridegroom, was gowned in black net and lace, with a large black straw hat, and carried orchids. Mrs. J. R. Henderson, grandmother of the bride, wore black lace, with hat of black felt, and corsage of lilies of the valley. Mrs. Grant Glasco, sister of the bridegroom, wore pink crepe de chine, with mauve trimming and a hat of mauve straw. Mrs. Henry Gault, aunt of the bride, was in beige lace with a hat of dark brown felt. Out-of-town guests included Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Price, Harry Price, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Price, Colonel and Mrs. John H. Price, Mr. and Mrs. John Burstall, Miss Rosemary Burstall, Mrs. J. A. Scott, Miss Mary Scott, Mr. A. C. Smith, Mr. Gordon Smith, Miss Millicent Price, Miss Isobel Price, Mr. G. Price, Mr. J. Price, Mr. B. Turnbull, Miss Helen Carington-Smith, Mr. Carl Falkenberg, Miss Frances Ross, all of Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. Edison Sherwood, of Ottawa; Mrs. Roy MacLaren, of Buckingham and Miss Vivian Patterson-Brown, of London, England.

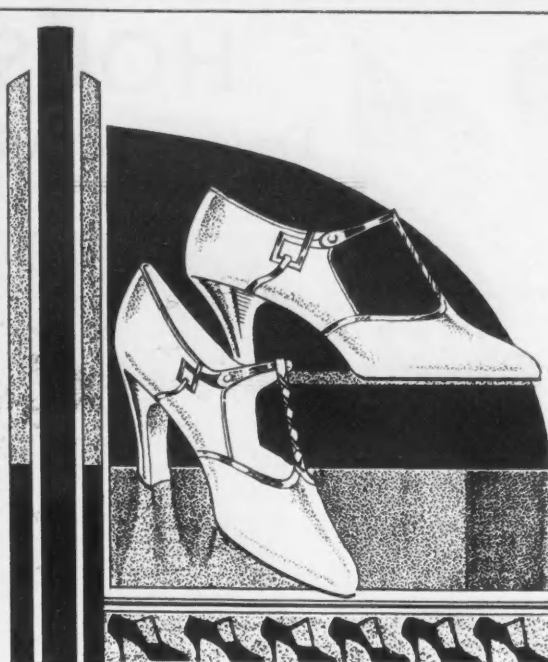
The marriage of Babette, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Lyon, to Prince Cyril Kossakine-Rostoffsky, son of Prince Theodore Kossakine-Rostoffsky, former Commander of the Imperial Guard, and of Princess Theodore Kossakine-Rostoffsky, of

Paris, France, has been arranged to take place on Saturday of this week, September 20, in Montreal. The bride will have as her attendants her sister, Miss Camille Lyon, and her cousin, Miss Yvonne Sutherland. Prince Paul Lieven will be best man and Mr. John Wynn will act as usher. The reception following the ceremony will be held at half-past four o'clock at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Fred Perry, 5 Chelsea Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Allan who have been in Alaska spent a few days in Vancouver before leaving for Montreal.

Sir Campbell Stuart and Mrs. Ernest Stuart are returning to England in the S.S. *Majestic* sailing from New York on Friday, September 19.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. John H. Price, of Quebec, were last week in Westbury, N. Y., for the International Polo matches.



BALLY'S

"Liseron"

—As graciously dignified as the evening mode to which it is a charming accessory . . . and reflecting, in its delicate strappings, the new elegance of the evening fashions—

Illustrated— in white moire with silver kid heel and straps. Dyed any shade free of charge.

Also in black moire with black kid heel and straps.

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Always with Tomatoes-

How delightfully piquant and refreshing! H.P. is rich—fruity, incomparable for appetising flavor.

HP SAUCE



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They have attractive, washable fabric tops or can be had with green felt tops. New type leg braces keep them rigidly steady when in use—in every way the best folding table made. Chairs to match, if you wish. See them at your dealer's, in many styles at various prices. The most popular are "Elite," "Peerless" and "Best-of-all."

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Glass Heads, Steel Points, 2 Sizes
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KITCHENER, CANADA

HOUSE AND HOME

Decorative Advantages of Concealed Heating

By KAY BRADY



THE CONCEALED RADIATOR MAKES FURNITURE ARRANGEMENT A SIMPLE MATTER
—Photo Courtesy the Trane Company.

THE knowledge that things may be beautiful, as well as practical, and attractive, as well as utilitarian, is something the buying public is fast assimilating and it is now quite generally conceded that there need be nothing used in our homes and offices which may not at the same time be in line with a concept of the harmonious.

Builders and home-makers may have been a little slow in the past to grasp the thought that appliances employed in connection with our heating systems could be so conceived that there need be no obtrusiveness to offend the eye nor inharmonious to hurt the sense of artistic proportion, but that is true no longer, now that heaters can be concealed in walls or designed in the form of cabinets. Innovation and the decorative in household objects hold an instant appeal for women. It is a simple matter now to arrange the furniture of a room attractively and there need be no projecting and conspicuous radiator to mar the general effect of beauty.

There are two types of heaters that may be employed—one can be concealed in walls of standard thickness; the other in a specially designed cabinet.

The inconspicuous grille, which is the only evidence of the concealed type of heater, may be installed at different heights and it can be designed and painted so that it becomes an integral part of the decorative features of a room.

The heating element lies in the heart of the heater and consists of an arrangement of copper tubes and metal fins so united that there are no soldered joints. These copper tubes

are practically non-corrosive and are rolled at each end into headers made of cast iron, thus the expansion and contraction caused by varying temperatures does not bring about leakage and the life of this type of heater will equal the life of a building itself.

The heating element is mounted a few inches above floor level in a heavy sheet steel box or "chimney", which connects the inlet at the floor with the outlet grille. The ingenious arrangement of the fins gives forth a heating power far exceeding that of the ordinary radiator. The sheet steel "chimney" possesses a telescoping arrangement by which it may be adjusted from 20 to 55 inches above the floor and an extra section may be added thereto if necessary, which will permit of even greater height.

The heater comes in five different lengths and three different widths. These several widths conform with the types of walls most generally in use. A special frame is not needed and the lengths are so arranged that the heater can be set into the wall easily, necessitating very little cutting away of studs. The space between the bottom of the damper grille and the lower opening can be covered with plaster and you have—concealed heating.

There is an underslung arrangement of piping connections within the casing and because of this the heater takes up considerably less space within the wall, none being taken up at the ends with piping connections.

Because there are no soldered joints and because of the enduring qualities of the metal employed, the heater needs present no repair difficulties for years. However, in case the heater does need

looking after, it can be removed from the wall without disturbing the plaster because the legs of the heater can be unscrewed from outside the wall at the floor line, permitting the heater to slide to the floor and become easily accessible.

On the upper grille of the heater is a knob which controls the damper. The moment the damper is opened, heat is sent outward into the room. When it is closed, air circulation stops. Concealed heating means circulating heated air. The moment the air circulation stops naturally the heat flow ceases. The important point is that the heat is diffused OUTWARD and is therefore brought closer to the floor making for an even temperature throughout the room. Because the air flows OUTWARD from the heater instead of rising upward, the adjacent walls and draperies do not become dust laden and grimy as is the case where the old form of radiator exists. The remote recesses of a room can be enjoyed in comfort and the nearer space can be occupied without the discomfort of being too warm.

For use in old homes or in places where concealed wall heaters are not practicable, visible heat cabinets can be designed and finished to harmonize with other fittings and furniture in the room. Placed under windows they have the appearance of window seats. These cabinets, of course, carry the same type of heat element employed in the concealed heater and are available in different shapes and sizes.

The cost of concealed heating is about equal to the combined cost of radiators and high-grade covers therefor. Or, in the case of visible heat cabinets, the cost is about the same as that of radiators with shield, which does not completely cover the radiator. These heaters can be connected to and will operate successfully on any heating system suitable for radiators.

Good For a Change

ANAK Krakatoa, the small island between Sumatra and Java, which disappeared recently owing to volcanic activity, and which has now reappeared, is not the only landmark which has a habit of "retiring" and coming back. Falcon Island, in the Western Pacific Ocean, has a much more versatile career. It was first discovered as a breaking reef in 1865; in 1877 smoke was seen issuing from the sea; in 1885 it appeared as an island. Two years afterward it was one and a quarter miles long north and south, one mile wide and 153 feet high. Another two years passed, and the island was three miles long and a half mile wide and fifty feet high. In 1898 Falcon Island disappeared, but it bobbed up again in 1900, only to disappear again in 1903. Some twenty odd years later it came back, and was in the best of condition. Nice islands for anyone who suffers from a lack of change!

Dorothy—"When will you get your new fur coat, mamma?"

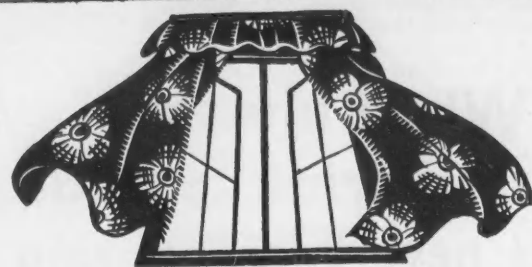
Mother—"Your dad says it can't be done."

Dorothy—"Say, Mamma, have you ever tried throwing yourself on the floor and kicking your feet the way I do?"—The Richmond Christian Advocate.



THE BRIGHT STOCK SCARF

With the white coats popular this fall brightly colored stock scarfs are smart. Above the scarf is a striped combination of blues, greens and yellows.



May we show you the new range of Sundour cretonnes for your windows and your chairs? Such variety of patterns! some so daring—some so demure. And all of them unfadable.

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GAY BRIGHT COLORS

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Tintex Color Remover! ★

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For Tintex Color Remover will quickly and easily remove every trace of even the darkest color!

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Ipana's two-fold protection keeps gums healthy teeth white

TO GO ON, day after day, using a tooth paste that merely cleans the teeth is to ignore the lessons of the past ten years.

Ipana, more than any other tooth paste, meets the needs of modern oral hygiene. For with it your teeth are white and shining. Your gums are strengthened, toned, invigorated.

Week by week you can see and feel the improvement Ipana brings your gums—the pink color, the firmer texture that let you know they are healthy and resistant to the inroads of gingivitis, Vincent's disease and pyorrhea.

Even if your tooth brush rarely "shows pink" for the sake of your gums play safe and use Ipana.

Get a tube at the nearest drug store. Don't wait for the sample. Tonight, begin a full month's test of this modern tooth paste. See how your teeth brighten, how your gums harden, how the health of your mouth improves.

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THE DRESSING TABLE

By ISABEL MORGAN

THAT time is not so very long ago when every woman went through life with her age as indelibly marked upon her as the prices on a parimutuel board. A look at her face and one could estimate accurately her age to within one or two years.

But can you guess a woman's age as easily as that to-day? I must confess I cannot.

It is not unusual to be five, ten, even fifteen or twenty years wrong in your estimation. . . with which you throw up your hands, be you man or woman, and ruefully confess your utter bewilderment.

Truly remarkable instances of the apparent agelessness of the modern woman are to be observed all about us, and this I think, is one of the most encouraging signs of our times, because it always has been a sad but unmistakable fact that women faded more rapidly than men.

However, women have acquired a precious knowledge. They have learned how to preserve the fresh unlined features, the bright eyes, the firm column of the neck—things that used to be the fleeting possession of youth. And so, to-day, the number of years that one has been on this earth have exactly nothing at all to do with the appearance.

All of which of course, is beginning to result in a rather neat turning of the tables on their contemporaries of the other sex who must, perforce, work very hard at keeping fit, if they would not have their own wives mistaken for their daughters!

I was talking to Madame Helena Rubenstein the other day when the subject of the perennial youth of the modern woman was introduced into the conversation. It was interesting to learn the views of this remarkable woman because she is both a cosmopolite and an acknowledged authority on feminine beauty.

Madame Rubenstein is of the opinion that this is indeed the golden age of loveliness for all women. The years have little significance for the clever woman, except for the addition of a deeper poise and greater maturity of outlook which only add to her charm.

She believes that through the efforts of science and the gaining of a deeper knowledge of the care and preservation of the skin, women are fast learning how to make the march of the years a thing that only makes them lovelier and more attractive. Perhaps the art of make-up is the greatest factor of all in the defeat of time and certainly the recently acquired and ever growing knowledge of the care of the health and the skin may be numbered among the greatest benefactors to the appearance of women.

Of course, we all have heard remarkable things about the work done by plastic surgeons in Vienna and other cities of Europe, in bringing back youth and attractiveness to faces that have apparently faded beyond repair, and I asked Madame Rubenstein if she thought it would become a still greater factor in bringing about a world of beautiful women. "I do not recommend plastic surgery except for the woman whose face has become very wrinkled, or whose contour has sagged very badly here," touching underneath her chin with an expressive hand. "It is possible to restore the face that has been too obviously aged by the use of creams that feed the tissues underneath the skin and preparations for tightening the skin. Constant care of the skin will make it necessary not to have an operation performed, although in cases that are beyond this surgery has been found to have excellent results."

The success of the facial operation rests on tightening the skin. The surgeon pulls it back and then removes the superfluous skin at some spot up near the hair line where it is not visible. The slight wound is sewn up and the skin as a result is tightened and the wrinkles vanish. But only for two or at the most five years! This because the skin slowly loses its new-found elasticity, and then the wrinkles once more begin to put in their unwelcome appearance. Furthermore, everything depends upon the skill of the surgeon in the success of plastic surgery, otherwise the result is likely to be a tragedy.

So many preparations, excellent ones, are available to keep the youthful appearance of the skin intact and to stay the encroachment of lines and wrinkles, that it is seldom necessary to resort to such drastic means as an operation.

The most important thing in achieving this end, is prevention. The earlier intensive and unremitting care of the skin is begun the longer will the marks of the years be prevented from making their appearance. And where these marks are already evident the effort made to

bring the skin back to its former youthful condition must be practiced even more assiduously in order to make them disappear.

The first step is to choose the preparations—creams, astringent, bleach, powder, rouge, and so on—required by your particular type of skin. Do not be content with the same preparations your friends are using, simply because they are using them. Try to learn the things that your skin requires to keep it in good condition and to correct its defects, if any, and then learn how to use them properly.

You can best learn to do this by going to a beauty salon of good reputation and seeking expert advice. A treatment or two will soon acquaint you with the correct procedure or method, which you can follow at home.

As the use of cosmetics becomes more general it is noticeable that women become more adept in their use of them. The glaringly bad make-ups of former years have almost completely vanished. Their place has been taken by a more subtle use of rouges and powders. Their color tones are matters of much study, as is the manner in which they harmonize with the eyes, the skin and the hair.

There is nothing more aging than badly done or obvious makeup, and it is probably due to the increased knowledge of how to use it that women as a whole are presenting such a remarkably better and younger appearance.

Preparations for the preservation of good looks should be selected on the theory that "the best is none too good," because good preparations are not luxuries when they help one to laugh at the years.

Correspondence

G. M.—Your question regarding the powder designed for the oily and dry skin, is an interesting one. I believe

that many people have trouble with their powder because they do not employ the right methods of cleansing the skin, besides not doing it often enough. An oily skin, for instance, should be cleansed with cream or soap and water at least twice a day, otherwise the powder will cake and become smeary. A dry skin requires a powder with a cream base in order to make it adhere. This type of skin should be particularly careful always to use a good foundation cream over which to apply the powder.

The Girders of Civilization

MR. Charles Jagger, the distinguished sculptor of the Artillery Memorial at Hyde Park Corner, is doing four symbolic groups for the Imperial Chemical Industries building on Millbank. Mr. Jagger, who is now beginning work on the second group, this with a stevedore as the symbolic hero in a representation of marine transport, spent eighteen months on the first, which represents modern building construction. This is now in position sixty feet above road level. It depicts a builder heaving up by a great chain slung about his shoulders a section of steel girder, a symbol of modern construction, and, upon the girders, there are examples, in miniature, of several modern buildings.

"Her house is exactly what you'd expect."

"My dear, it would be, wouldn't it!" —The New Yorker.

"What is a pedestrian, Daddy?"

"It is a person with a wife, daughter, two sons, and a car."—Aera, quoted by the Christian Leader.

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letter—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

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THE RELENTLESS WITHERING OF YOUTH

This is truly the age of miracles. Now every woman may restore her skin to the radiant beauty of girlhood.

The secret is Amor Skin—the discovery of a famous scientist. Amor Skin revitalizes the skin by supplying "Youth Hormones" to the cells. The tissues are toned up. Wrinkles and lines disappear because the condition which caused them has been corrected.

Write for free booklet which describes this magical preparation and get name of nearest dealer.

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Is Your Complexion Ready for Evening Parties?

Paint, Powder and Cosmetics cannot deceive the eye. A bad skin is known at sight. If your skin is blemished with pimples, blackheads, rash, moth patches, scalliness, undue redness, eczema, itchy poisoning, etc., these blemishes can be removed by the use of

PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER

This preparation has been a favorite with Canadian ladies for many years. It will be sent prepaid to any address with full instructions for use, on receipt of price—\$1.50.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMANENTLY REMOVED

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GUARD ITS HEALTH AT 6 VITAL PLACES

by Frances Ingram

- ★ THE FOREHEAD — To guard against lines and wrinkles here, apply Milkweed Cream, stroking with fingertips, outward from the center of your brow.
- ★ THE EYES — If you would avoid aging crows' feet, smooth Ingram's about the eyes, stroke with a feather touch outward, beneath eyes and over eyelids.
- ★ THE MOUTH — Drooping lines are easily defeated by firming the fingertips with my cream and sliding them upward over the mouth and then outward toward the ears, starting at the middle of the chin.
- ★ THE THROAT — To keep your throat from flabbiness, cover with a film of Milkweed and smooth gently downward, ending with rotary movement at base of neck.
- ★ THE NECK — To prevent a sagging chin and a lined neck, stroke with fingertips covered with Milkweed from middle of chin toward the ears and patting firmly all along the jaw contours.
- ★ THE SHOULDERS — To have shoulders that are blemish-free and firmly smooth, cleanse with Milkweed Cream and massage with palm of hand in rotary motion.



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"Only a healthy skin can stay young"

FIRST and foremost, I want to make clear the vital difference between my Milkweed Cream and other fine face creams.

Milkweed Cream is a cleanser—a wonderfully thorough one. But that's not all! It is a corrective for the complexion as well. For while its delicate oils are gently and thoroughly coaxing impurities from the skin, Milkweed's special toning properties are benefiting skin health. And it is this extra helpfulness, found in Milkweed Cream alone, that wards off blemishes, banishes dullness and guards against aging lines.

Your skin under the tutelage of my method and my cream swiftly becomes clear—soft—smooth—and morning-fresh. It gains the lovely translucence that we associate with youth.

Tonight, with your hand mirror, examine your skin closely at the six critical places starred on my mannequin. Be on your guard for the tiniest thread-like line, the least blemish, for even minute imperfections are aging and "Only a Healthy

Skin Can Stay Young." Then with my method and my cream, take the first step toward a skin of everlasting beauty.

First apply Milkweed Cream upon your skin (preceded by bathing with warm water and pure soap if skin is oily). Leave the cream on for a few moments to allow its special cleansing and toning ingredients to penetrate the pores. Then pat off every bit. Next, apply a fresh film of Milkweed Cream and with upward and outward strokes pat into the skin at the six places starred on my mannequin.

All drug or department stores have Milkweed Cream—50¢ and \$1. If you have any special questions on skin care, send for my booklet, "Why Only a Healthy Skin Can Stay Young," or tune in on "Through the Looking Glass with Frances Ingram," Tuesdays 10:15 A. M. (E. D. T.) on CKGW, Toronto.

INGRAM'S

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Please send me your free booklet, "Why Only a Healthy Skin Can Stay Young," which tells in complete detail how to care for the skin and to guard the six vital spots of youth.

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Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
Paid in advance
All notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender.

BIRTHS

WRIGHT—At Hanover, Pennsylvania, on Friday, August 22nd, to Dr. and Mrs. Frederick William Wright, a daughter, Helen Elizabeth.

ENGAGEMENTS

Miss R. A. Seaton, of Fort Erie, announces the engagement of her niece, Carol Elizabeth Hardiker, to Mr. Francis White McMaster, son of Capt. and Mrs. H. M. McMaster of Montreal, Que. The marriage to take place quietly the latter part of October.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Seaton of Ottawa announce the engagement of their daughter Kathleen to David Kilpatrick, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Findlay of Carleton Place, Ontario, the marriage to take place early in October.

MARRIAGES

CARROLL-BARRON—On Monday, the 8th of September, 1930, at the Church of St. Thomas, Hamilton, by the Ven. Archdeacon Robertson, Dorothy Maude Carroll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carroll of Hamilton, to John Winston Barron, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Barron, Kenwood, New York.

DEATHS

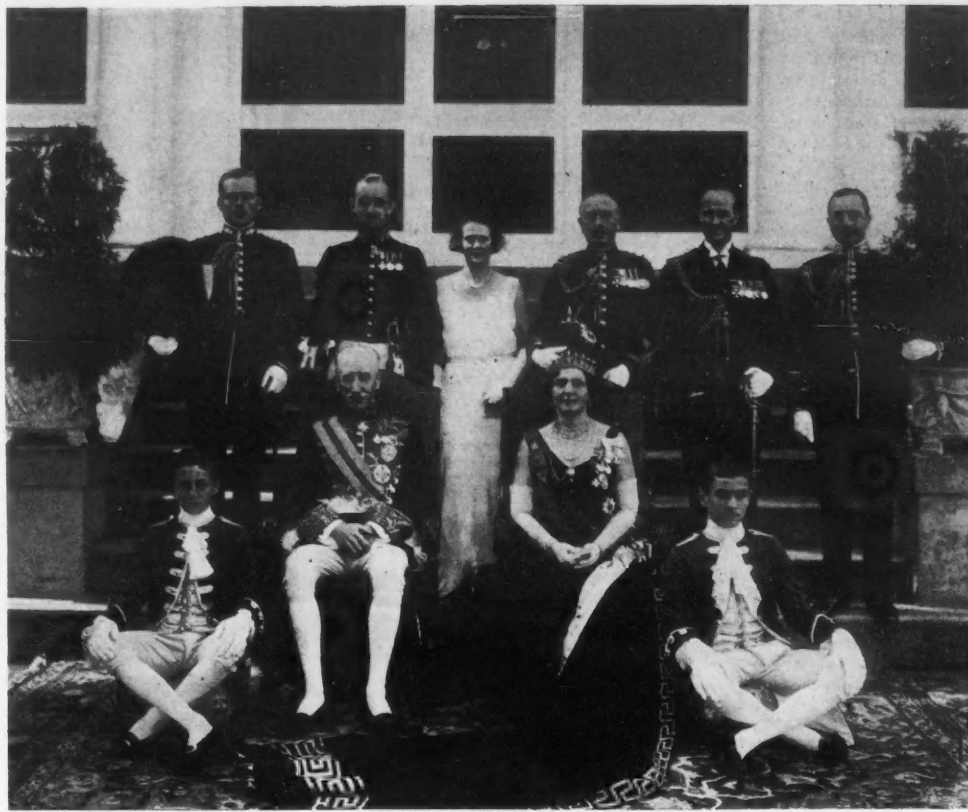
At Jordan Sanatorium, New Brunswick, on August 25th, 1930, of pneumonia, Professor William Falconer McKnight, Head of the Department of Electrical Engineering, Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax.

Mr. H. A. Richardson is again in Toronto from the Maritimes.

The Rt. Rev. George Exeter Lloyd, D.D., Bishop of Saskatchewan, who attended the Lambeth Conference in London recently, returned to Canada in the S.S. *Calgarie* last week-end.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Sweeney and Mrs. Sweeney have returned to Canada. They were passengers in the S.S. *Ascania* from England.

THE SOCIAL WORLD



THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT
Front row: Their Excellencies, The Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon; left, Michael MacBrien, page; right, Andrew McNaughton, page. Back row: Left to right, Capt. M. Brinmann, A.D.C., Mr. Eric Mielville, C.M.G., Mrs. Mielville, Lt.-Col. H. W. Snow, Lt.-Col. H. Willis O'Connor and Capt. C.V.R. Blundell, A.D.C.

—Photo by John Powis.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. William D. Ross, of Government House, Toronto, with a party, attended the performance of "Symphony in Two Flats" at the Royal Alexandra theatre, Toronto, last week.

The marriage of Marjorie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Veysey, of Winnipeg, and Captain Reginald Girard, Royal Canadian Artillery, son of Colonel and Mrs. Rodolphe Girard, of Ottawa, took place recently in St. Mary's Academy chapel, Winnipeg. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss May Veysey, and Major J. F. Preston acted as best man. The ushers were Major W. R. Stone and Captain J. S. Woods. The ceremony was performed before a picturesque background of garden flowers in autumn tints, and standards of gladioli adorned the aisle. The bride entered with her father, preceded by the bridesmaid and ushers, and wore a gown of white transparent velvet, with long fitted sleeves, the long skirt falling into a train at the back. A Juliet cap secured her veil of bridal net, finished on either side by orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of Tulleman roses and gypsophila. The bridesmaid's gown was of sea green chiffon, with high waisted bodice and flared elbow sleeves, a trailing skirt and short coat. Her hat was a model in French felt. She carried a shower bouquet of yellow-toned gladioli. Mrs. Veysey's gown was of powder blue georgette and lace, with flared coat, her hat was of matching felt and she wore a corsage of pale pink roses. Captain and Mrs. Girard left later for Ottawa and Montreal, where they will spend some time before proceeding to Halifax to reside. The bride wore a tailored suit of Monet blue tweed, with a three-quarter length coat, with close-fitting model hat and a fox fur.

The marriage of Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Porter Huntington Norton, of Buffalo, and Mr. Douglas Ralph Clarke, son of Mrs. Clarke and the late Hon. Lionel H. Clarke, former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, took place on Saturday in Trinity Episcopal Church, Buffalo, Bishop Cameron J. Davis officiating. The bride, given away by her father, wore a gown of cream satin made in princess style with Brussels lace and tulle veil arranged with a cap of the lace and held with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of gardenias. Miss Sally Norton was her sister's attendant, wearing a gown of orange-colored lace with lace cape, and large matching hat. She carried Tulleman roses and blue larkspur. Mr. Eric Clarke, of Toronto, was best man for his brother, and the ushers were, Mr. Stuart Osler, Mr. William Osler, Mr. Harvey E. Lightbourne, all of Toronto; Mr. George Goodyear, Mr. R. Hudson Plumb and Mr. James G. Tremaine, of Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke will sail on Tuesday in the S.S. *Europa* for an extended tour abroad. The out-of-town guests at the wedding included Mrs. Lionel H. Clarke, mother of the bridegroom, Mr. Justice Hodgins and Mrs. Hodgins and Mrs. Harvey E. Lightbourne, of Toronto, sister of the bridegroom, and Mr. and Mrs. Graham Thompson, Miss Gertrude Watson, Pittsfield, Mass., and Miss Frances Magor, New York.

The Church of St. Jude, Oakville, was the scene of a very attractive wedding on Saturday afternoon, September 13, at 3.30 o'clock when Honor Margaret, daughter of the Rev. G. H. P. Groat and the late Mrs. Groat, of Oakville, became the bride of Mr. William Russell Francis Smith, son of Canon D. Russell Smith and Mrs. Smith, of Oakville. Tall brass standards of autumn flowers adorned the aisle, and the guests' pews were marked with white satin bows. The bride's father, Rev. Groat, officiated, assisted by Canon Russell Smith, father of the bridegroom. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Lawrence Groat, of Toronto, was lovely in her robe of ivory satin, which had been worn by her mother on her wedding day. It was fashioned on simple lines, the skirt being very full and reaching to the ground. The train of ivory satin fell

from the waist, and was part of the long skirt. The bodice was short, shirred slightly at the waist with V-neckline. The veil of chantilly lace was in cap effect and held in place with clusters of orange blossoms over each ear. Ivory satin slippers and a pearl necklace were worn. The bride bouquet was a shower of lily-of-the-valley and orchids. The matron of honor was Mrs. Lawrence Groat, who was gowned in a flat crepe in capucine color, made on Grecian lines with little shoulder cape. She wore a matching felt hat, turned off the face and wide at the back. Her slippers were capucine colored crepe. The bridesmaids, Miss Norah Smith of Oakville, Miss Lucy Groat, of Ottawa, and Mrs. M. Wyndham, of Oakville, were all gowned in primrose yellow flat crepe, and all carried bouquets of sunset roses. The best man was Mr. Donald Smith, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Mr. Kenneth Chisholm, Mr. Max Wyndham, Mr. George Bailey, of Napanee, and Rev. M. Costigan, of Smith's Falls. Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the Rectory where 250 guests were received by Mrs. Russell Smith, the mother of the bridegroom, who wore delphinium blue georgette with matching hat and shoes, and carried a bouquet of Tulleman roses. Refreshments were served from a marquee on the lawn. Later the bride and bridegroom left on a motor trip to Lake Placid, Mrs. Smith travelling in a smart navy blue and white silk frock with blue woolen coat with matching hat, shoes and gloves. On their return they will reside in Oakville.

The aviation garden party given on Saturday afternoon of last week by Mr. Duncan O. Bull and Lieut.-Colonel Bartley Bull, at Hawthorn Lodge, Brampton, was a very delightful event to the two hundred guests who arrived either by motor or by air in this lovely place. Mr. Bull and Lieut.-Colonel Bull were assisted in receiving by Mrs. R. O. Mackay and Mrs. William Gibson, the latter in capucine crepe with hat to match, and Mrs. Mackay smart in blue silk sports costume with white silk hat. The guests included, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., and Mrs. Bishop, Colonel and Mrs. T. L. Kennedy, of Dixie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lang, of Kitchener, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wegman, Brampton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shannon, of Toronto, Captain Roy Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Duggan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Charters, of Brampton, Mr. Charles Duggan, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Waite, of Brampton, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Capreol, Colonel and Mrs. Douglas Joy, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Murray, Mr. J. W. Tibbets, Mr. Melville Goodrich, Captain T. F. Williams, of Woodstock, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest French, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Allward, Mrs. W. A. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shaylor.

The marriage took place in the First Presbyterian Church on Wednesday, September 10, at North Bay, of Miss Elizabeth Josephine (Beth) Gordon, youngest daughter of Hon. George Gordon and Mrs. Gordon, of North Bay, to Dr. William Shan Butler, eldest son of Rev. and Mrs. W. A. E. Butler, of Ottawa. Rev. J. M. McCullie officiated. Given away by her father, the bride wore a wedding gown of cream white satin, the long train of the satin and lined with chiffon to match. Her veil of champagne colored tulle was caught at the back with clusters of orange blossoms, and her bouquet was pale pink roses, lilies-of-the-valley and fuchsia. The bride attendants were Mrs. J. R. Taylor, of North Bay, sister of the bride, as matron-of-honor; Mrs. L. T. Craig, of Toronto, another sister; Miss Kathleen Lindsay, of Kingston, and Miss Geraldine Taylor, of Winnipeg, as bridesmaids. Their gowns were of pale blue, chartreuse, pink, and lavender chiffon, respectively, worn with very short jackets of the material. Their hats were of featherweight velvet and their shoes matched their gowns. They carried bouquets of delphinium, pink roses and yellow chrysanthemums. Mrs. Gordon, mother of the bride, wore a French gown of black silk net over white crepe, with white panels at the shoulder, a coat of black and a hat of

white French felt trimmed with black. She carried a bouquet of yellow roses and forget-me-nots. Mrs. Butler, mother of the bridegroom, was smart in Nile blue and carried a bouquet of red roses. The best man was Mr. Ernest Butler, of Winnipeg, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Mr. Lowe Butler, of Ottawa, brother of the bridegroom; Mr. George Gordon, brother of the bride; Mr. John R. Taylor and Dr. Herbert Bowers, North Bay. Miss Amy Lee played the wedding music. A reception was held at Aeolus, the Gordon summer home on Lake Nipissing, and later Dr. and Mrs. Butler left by motor for Montreal, to sail in the S.S. *Lady Rodney* for Bermuda. Mrs. Butler travelled in silk tweed in bronze shades, with hat and shoes of dark brown. She carried a dark brown topcoat with collar and cuffs of beige fox. On their return, Dr. and Mrs. Butler will live at 34 Copeland Street, North Bay. Out-of-town guests at the wedding included: Rev. and Mrs. W. A. E. Butler, of Ottawa, parents of the bridegroom; Miss Winnifred Butler and Miss Alice Butler, of Ottawa, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Beth Graydon, Mr. Ivor Graydon, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bremner, all of Ottawa; Mrs. George Shaw, Vars, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gordon and Mr. Tom Gordon, Toronto; Senator and Mrs. Gerald White, Pembroke; Mr. H. J. Bartlett and Mrs. H. J. Bartlett, Jr., Orillia; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Murratroy, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Murray Gordon, Sturgeon Falls; Mr. and Mrs. James Strathay, Miss Lillian Braithwaite and Mr. Grant Gordon, all of Toronto; Mrs. Gerald O'Reilly, Sudbury; Mr. and Mrs. Don Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls.

The marriage of Lorna Ruth, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. McCollum of Toronto, to Mr. Edwin Manson Milne, son of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Milne of Roseland Park, Port Nelson, and grandson of the late Senator John Milne of Hamilton, Ontario, was solemnized on Wednesday, September 10, in St. Paul's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Cody, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Robertson of Hamilton. Mr. Frank Milne was best man to his brother and Mr. John E. Milne, Mr. Ralph Lees, Mr. Donald Puddicombe, all of Hamilton, Mr. Douglas Lunan of Montreal, Mr. J. H. McCollum and Dr. James L. McCollum, brothers of the bride were the ushers. The bride given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin with bertha of real lace and an old Flemish lace veil caught with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of Butterfly, Ophelia and premier roses. Miss Ellen Johnson was maid of honor, and Miss Edith and Miss Maria McCollum bridesmaids. They were gowned alike in celeste blue tulle with full skirts veiled with flounces of net shading from pale blue to a deep delphinium. Their hats and shoes matched their frocks, and they carried bouquets of cosmos, pink larkspur and mauve larkspur. Following the ceremony at the church, a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents on St. Clair Avenue west. Mrs. McCollum, mother of the bride, wore a gown of grey mousseline, embroidered in ivory and gold, and a three-quarter wrap of gold and silver tissue, banded with ermine around the bottom and the cape sleeves, and carried Tulleman roses. Mrs. Milne, mother of the bridegroom, was gowned in black Chantilly lace with blue and gold tissue, and carried a bouquet of premier roses. Mr. and Mrs. Milne left on a motor trip to the Maritimes, the bride travelling in a suit of rose tweed with hat of the same shade and stone marten neckpiece. They will reside in Port Nelson. In the evening Dr. and Mrs. W. J. McCollum entertained at a supper dance at the Royal York in honor of the bride and the out-of-town guests who attended the marriage of their daughter.

The marriage of Miss Morna Wallbridge to Mr. Lyle Ellis Replogle, of New York, is taking place on Saturday of this week, September 20, in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto, and afterwards at 5 Admiral Road, the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. A. R. Clute, formerly Miss Janie Wallbridge.



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Autumn Meeting

September 20th. - September 27th.

**The Toronto Autumn Cup
 [Handicap] - \$7,500 added**

One Mile and a Quarter

**Woodbine Autumn Steeplechase
 \$4,000 added**

Two Miles

and

Coronation Stakes - \$4,000 added

For two year olds foaled in Canada. Six Furlongs

will be run on opening day—

Saturday, September 20th.

First Race each day at 2.30 P.M.
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A. E. DYMENT,
 President

PALMER WRIGHT,
 Acting Secretary

Miss Jean Ross, youngest daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Mrs. W. D. Ross, returned last week to Government House, Toronto, from Algonquin Park, where she spent the summer.

Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, of Toronto, with her daughters, the Misses Margaret and Norah Eaton, and Mr. G. N. Eaton, sailed last week in the S.S. Empress of Scotland, for Europe.

Among the early autumn weddings of social importance in Toronto was that of Miss Frances E. Dockrill, youngest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Dockrill, to Mr. John C. Moore, of London, England. St. James Cathedral, beautifully decorated for the occasion with autumn flowers, palms and ferns, was the scene of the wedding, and the Archbishop of New Westminster, assisted by the Rev. Canon Plumtree, officiated. Dr. Ham was at the organ. The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Hon. E. J. Brundage, of Chicago, formerly Attorney-General in the Illinois Legislature, was very charming in her gown of ivory satin and Limerick lace—a Patou model—long veil of Limerick lace, held by a coronet of pearls, satin slippers and shower bouquet of lily-of-the-valley. For ornament she wore a diamond brooch and a diamond and sapphire bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom. The matron of honor was Mrs. C. P. Lomax, of Toronto, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were: Miss Eleanor Talcott of New London, Conn.; Miss Muriel (Bunt) Baird of Glasgow, Scotland, and Miss Elsie Levy of Hamilton. They were gowned alike in brilliant green chiffon, with long full skirts, shirred waists and sleeves which were tight to the elbow then fell in loose lengths over the wrist. They wore bronze mesh Juliet caps, and green slippers with bronze straps and they carried Tallis-man roses. The little flower girl, Miss Caroline Lomax, a niece of the bride, was in a picturesque Kate Greenaway frock of ivory satin, with green slippers, a silver mesh cap, and carried a colonial nosegay of variegated flowers. Mr. R. B. Best was best man, and the ushers were: Mr. Kenneth Ketchum, Mr. R. J. Sankey, Mr. Cyril Capreol and Mr. Carlos Holt, all of Toronto. Following the ceremony a reception was held in the roof garden of the Royal York, where about two hundred guests were present. Mrs. Dockrill, mother of the bride, received in black lace with hat of black velvet and felt. Mrs. E. J. Palmer, grandmother of the bride, was in beige lace with black hat and wrap. Mrs. H. Napier Moore, sister-in-law of the bridegroom, wore a brown ensemble with brown hat. Later Mr. and Mrs. Moore left for London, England, where they will reside, the bride travelling in a Copenhagen blue French broadcloth costume with ivory satin blouse and hat, shoes and purse of matching blue cloth.

Mrs. Gordon Finch is again in Toronto from her summer place on the Lake of Bays.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Alwyn Scott and Miss Vivian Scott are at the Alexandra Palace, University Avenue, Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Hart, of Toronto, were recently guests at the Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick K. Morrow, of Wychwood Park, Toronto, with their daughter, have been at Murray Bay, guests at the Manoir Richelieu.

Lord and Lady Moynehan, of London, England, have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce at Annandale, Lawrence Park, Toronto, this week. Lord Moynehan opened the new Banting Institute on Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. Lionel A. Macklin, of Cleveland, Ohio, have been spending some time in Goderich with the former's parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Macklin. Mrs. Macklin is at present a guest in Toronto, of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Harvey, of Harcourt.

Mrs. Glenholm Hughes, of Toronto, held her first reception at her residence on Rowanwood Avenue on Tuesday of this week, her mother, Mrs. Duncan McDougald, receiving with her. Mrs. Hughes, after her marriage lived in Alabama, but is now resident in Toronto.

Mr. Kenneth T. Dawes and Mr. J. M. R. Fairbairn, of Montreal, have been visitors in Toronto, guests at the Royal York.

Principal Malcolm Wallace, of University College, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Bee Wallace and Principal Wallace's sister, Miss Margaret Wallace, are again in Toronto from their island in Parry Sound.

Lady Northcote, who recently arrived in Canada from England, is the guest of her brother-in-law, the Hon. Randolph Bruce, at Government House, Victoria.

Mrs. R. A. Williams, of Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, entertained last week at a delightful tea for a number of missionaries of the Church of England dioceses in foreign lands and for several of the bishops who have just returned from the Lambeth Conference in London. The tea table was done with an exquisite Chinese cloth and yellow roses and blue cornflowers. Mrs. Errol Hetherington poured tea, and the assistants were Mrs. James Nicholson, Miss Geraldine Taylor, Miss Betty Bourlier and Miss Betty Hamilton. The guests of honor were Bishop and Mrs. Geddes of the Mackenzie river diocese; Miss Cicely Baldwin, daughter of the late Rev. McQueen Baldwin, Miss E. J. Lennox, Miss Elizabeth McIntosh, Miss Adelaide Moss, Lady Moss, Rev. Dr. McElhearn and Mrs. McElhearn, the former the new principal of Wycliffe College; Rev. H. J. Wei, D.D., pastor of the Cathedral Church at Kalsang, Honan; Bishop and Mrs. Hamilton, of Japan; Bishop and Mrs. Stringer, of the Yukon; Dr. Cody, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Crisall and Mrs. F. Cosgrave.

The following were guests at dinner of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, at Government House, Toronto, on Tuesday night of last week: Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Mr. Sam Harris, Hon. G. S. Henry, Hon. Charles McCrea, Hon.

Lincoln Goldie, Major-General E. C. Ashton, his Worship the Mayor, Dr. G. I. Christie of Guelph, Mr. L. R. Macgregor, Mr. F. A. Rolph, Brig.-Gen. D. C. Draper, Dr. R. M. Jenkins, Mr. J. J. Outerbridge, of Bermuda, Mr. George Beardmore, Mr. H. O. Missenden of England, Mr. H. W. Waters, Mr. George Wilson, Brig.-Gen. J. G. Langton, Colonel F. H. Deacon, Mr. J. W. Collins, Mr. William Inglis, Colonel Rhoades and Captain Haldenby.

Mrs. J. J. Ashworth of Roxborough Street East, Toronto, is spending two weeks in Montreal for the Golf Tournament.

Dr. Thomas S. Cullen, of Baltimore, Maryland, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. R. A. Daly and Mr. Daly.

Mrs. W. B. Morden, of Hamilton, is the guest in Toronto of Mr. and Mrs. Barstow Miller.

The marriage of Eleanor Margaret McMurray, youngest daughter of Mrs. E. M. McMurray, of Winnipeg, and Gerald McRae, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McRae, of Stayner, took place quietly on Saturday, September 6th in Montreal. The honeymoon is being spent motoring through Quebec and the Eastern States. Mr. and Mrs. McRae will reside in Winnipeg. The out-of-town guests included Captain and Mrs. W. L. Germaine, of Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Cranall, of Montreal; Miss M. H. Day of Providence, Rhode Island, and Miss Eleanor Jones of Providence, Rhode Island.

Mrs. Eric Harvie is again in Calgary from Montreal, where she was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Southam, following a sojourn at Biddeford Pool, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, of Roxborough Street East, are again in Toronto after the summer spent at the Lake of Bays.

Mrs. Welland D. Woodruff and her son, Welland, of De Veaux Hall, St. Catharines, recently returned from England, where they spent a few weeks visiting in London, Dalwich, and in Kent.

Mrs. Howard Price, of Montreal, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of his mother, Mrs. W. McCarthy, of Teddington Park.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Streatfield of Eden Bridge, Kent, England, and their son, Captain Streatfield, of Rideau Hall, Ottawa, were the guests in Toronto for a few days last week of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross, who entertained at dinner for them on Thursday night at Government House, Rosedale.

The marriage of Miss Jessie Rosalie Mullally, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Emmet J. Mullally, of 2021 Union Avenue, Montreal, to Mr. Malcolm Hamilton Gruner, B.Sc., only surviving son of Dr. and Mrs. O. Cameron Gruner, of London, England, took place in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, at nine-thirty a.m. on Wednesday, September tenth. Rev. Father Gerald McShane, Pastor of St. Patrick's, who married the bride's parents twenty-four years ago, celebrated mass and performed the marriage ceremony. He was assisted by Rev. Father Emmet Rogers, of New York, cousin of the bride. Miss Bessie Harpell, of Senneville, P.Q., sang an Ave Maria during the ceremony. She was accompanied by Dr. Balogh, Organist of St. Patrick's. The church was artistically decorated with palms, purple asters, and varicolored gladioli, the altar and sanctuary having large bouquets of flowers with background of palms. Tall baskets of flowers decorated the main aisle of the church. The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore her mother's wedding dress of Mechlin lace over chiffon and flat crepe. The bodice was modelled along plain lines with V-shaped neck, the sleeves long and tight-fitting, the skirt extending into a long circular train; the veil, caught closely to the head, was of plain tulle. It was caught on one side by a spray of orange blossoms which had been worn by her mother at her wedding. The bride wore ivory crepe slippers and carried a bouquet of roses and lily-of-the-valley. The matron of honor, Mrs. James McAssey, of Toronto, formerly of Montreal, wore a gown of peach colored taffeta, the skirt very full reaching to the ground, the jacket of the same material with a circular frill. The bridesmaids, Miss Patricia and Miss Eileen Mullally, sisters of the bride, were dressed alike in peach colored taffeta, made long and full; bolero jackets with elbow length sleeves; all three wore brown velvet hats and shoes to match. They carried brightly colored nosegays. Mr. John Charlebois, of Montreal, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Gordon M. Kelly and Mr. James Emmet Mullally, a brother of the bride. Mrs. Emmet J. Mullally, the bride's mother, was gowned in brown georgette, the short jacket of which had collar and cuffs of mink fur. Her hat was of brown velvet and her bouquet of yellow roses. Mrs. O. Cameron Gruner, the mother of the bridegroom, wore a Paris gown of flowered grey chiffon, a grey felt hat, shoes to match, and she carried a bouquet of red roses. The reception following the marriage ceremony was held at the home of the bride's parents, the decorations being carried out in a profusion and variety of garden flowers. Traveling, the bride wore a brown tweed suit, hat and scarf to match, brown suede shoes, and a coat trimmed with Russian wolf fur. On their return, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Hamilton Gruner will reside in Montreal. Among the out-of-town guests were, Dr. and Mrs. O. Cameron Gruner, of London, England, parents of the bridegroom; Mrs. James McAssey, of Toronto; Rev. Father Emmet Rogers and Miss Mary I. Rioridan, cousins of the bride from New York; Miss Muriel Smith, of Toronto; Mr. William Craven, of Birmingham, England; Miss Andree Lemieux, of Quebec; Dr. R. H. McDonald, of Saskatchewan.

Mrs. Irving Findley and her children, Ruth, Barbara and Peggy, are sailing on October 2 to join Mr. Findley in Paris where they will reside in the future.



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in Autumn
Fashion

The Cossack Coat

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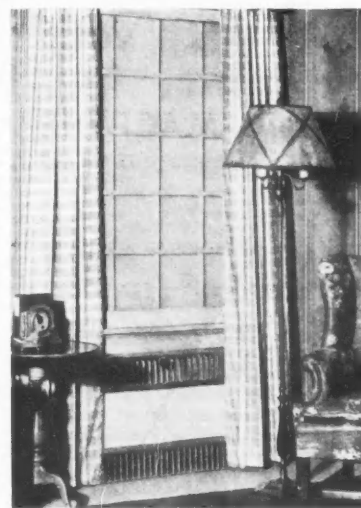
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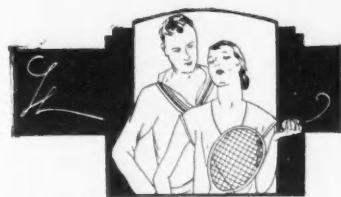
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MRS. R. O. MACKAY
Sister of Mr. Duncan Bull and Colonel Bartley Bull of Hawthorne Lodge, Brampton, in the gown of pale grey satin in which she was presented at the court of St. James.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

The Governor-General and Lady Willington gave a dinner to the Prime Minister, the members of his cabinet and their wives on Wednesday night, September 10 at Government House. The following were Their Excellencies' guests: Hon. R. B. Bennett and Miss Bennett, the Hon. Sir George Perley and Lady Perley, the Hon. G. D. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, the Hon. Hugh Guthrie and Mrs. Guthrie, the Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes and Mrs. Rhodes, the Hon. H. H. Stevens and Mrs. Stevens, the Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion and Mrs. Manion, the Hon. E. B. Ryckman and Mrs. Ryckman, the Hon. J. A. MacDonald and Mrs. MacDonald, the Hon. Arthur Sauve and Madame Sauve, Colonel the Hon. Murray MacLaren and Mrs. MacLaren, the Hon. H. A. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, the Hon. C. H. Cahan and Mrs. Cahan, the Hon. Donald Sutherland, the Hon. Alfred Duranleau and Madame Duranleau, the Hon. Thomas Murphy and Mrs. Murphy, the Hon. Maurice Dupre and Madame Dupre, the Hon. W. A. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon, the Hon. Robert Weir and Mrs. Weir.

The marriage of Margaret Kathleen, youngest daughter of the late Robert Dunn Richardson and of Mrs. Richardson, of Chipman, N.B., to Mr. Kenneth Borden Palmer, of Toronto, son of Dr. and Mrs. James Marshall Palmer, of Sackville, N.B., took place in Montreal on Wednesday, September 10, at half-past six o'clock last evening in the American Presbyterian United Church of Canada, Rev. Errol Amaron officiating. Gladioli in autumn shades and palms decorated the church. The bride, given away by her uncle, the Hon. Dr. J. H. King, of Ottawa, wore a gown of ivory satin, the bodice with cowl neckline, the close-fitting sleeves ending in points over the hands, the full skirt touching the ground. Her veil of ivory tulle and duchess lace was held to the head with clusters of orange blossoms on either side. Her slippers were of ivory satin and her bouquet of deep red roses. Miss Isobel Jackson, of Glace Bay, N.S., as maid of honor, was gown in golden transparent velvet and wore slippers to match her gown, a hat of velvet in deeper tones, and carried Talisman roses. Mr. Robert Inch, of Ottawa, acted as best man, and the ushers were Mr. Ray Betts, of Winnipeg, and Mr. F. Donald Richardson, of Vancouver, brother of the bride. Mrs. Richardson, mother of the bride, wore black and white chiffon with matching hat and a corsage bouquet of mauve flowers. Mrs. Palmer, mother of the bridegroom, was gown in beige lace with a hat of the same color and carried Talisman roses. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Frank Taylor, Drummond Court, where autumn flowers were used in decoration. Later Mr. and Mrs. Palmer left on a motor trip through the New England States and the Maritime Provinces, the bride travelling in a suit with blue silverstone top coat and matching hat and shoes. On their return they will reside in Toronto. Among the out-of-town guests were: Hon. Dr. J. H. King and Mrs. King, of Ottawa; Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Palmer, parents of the bridegroom, of Sackville, N.B.; Miss Van Dine, of Sackville; Miss Eleanor Palmer, of Rochester, N.Y.; Mr. George Richardson, brother of the bride, of Chipman, N.B., and Miss Ida M. Leslie, of Halifax, N.S.

The marriage of Muriel Emily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson, of Montreal West, to Mr. Arthur H. Olive, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. A. Olive, of Westmount, will take place on Saturday, September 27, at six o'clock, at the Montreal West United Church. The bride will be attended by Mrs. Barnwell W. Moncur, as matron of honor, and Miss Lucille Hodgson, as

bridesmaid, with the Misses June and Carol Robinson, nieces of the bride, as flower girls. Mr. Kenneth Olive will attend his brother as best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Gordon Olive, brother of the bridegroom, Mr. Walter Robinson, brother of the bride, Mr. Barnwell W. Moncur, and Mr. Jeffrey Hutchison.

Lady Allan, of Montreal, entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week in honor of Sir Campbell Stuart.

Mrs. Paul Garneau and her family are again in Montreal from their summer place, Le Vieux Manoir, at St. Catherine's, Quebec.

Captain and Mrs. Harry Lamb recently left Montreal to take up residence in Quebec City.

Mr. and Mrs. Frankford Rogers and their infant son are again in Ottawa from Brockville, where they spent the summer.

Mrs. Balcer Thibault, who has been visiting Mrs. L. A. Globensky at the Vieux Manoir, Terrebonne, has returned to Montreal.

The Right Hon. Lord Conington and Lady Conington arrived at Quebec in the S.S. Empress of France last week-end.

Mr. William McLaren, of Perth, Ontario, has announced the engagement of his daughter, Elizabeth King, to Mr. Lorne Campbell, of Montreal, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Peter Campbell, of Balclutha, Ont. The marriage will take place the latter part of September.

Mr. C. E. Neill returned to Montreal in the S.S. Empress of France last week-end after two months spent in Europe.

Lady Perley, of Ottawa, entertained informally on Wednesday afternoon of last week at tea in honor of the wives of some of the Cabinet Ministers and the wives of the members of Parliament, who are in Ottawa for the session.

Sir Leonard Brassey, Bart., and his son, Mr. Peter Brassey, arrived last week-end at Rideau Hall, Ottawa.

Miss Brenda Davie returned to Quebec this week from Montreal, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hannaford.

Mrs. W. J. Power is again in Quebec after a few days recently spent in Montreal.

The Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin, P.C., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, and Mrs. Anglin returned last week-end in the S.S. Laurentic from abroad and are again in Ottawa.

Mrs. D. B. Papineau and the Misses Marie and Gertrude Papineau, who have been on a motor trip to New York, returned to Quebec this week.

The Hon. Chief Justice and Mrs. Greenshields have returned to Montreal after a motor trip to Cacouna, St. Andrews-by-the-Sea and the Gaspé Peninsula.

Mr. and Mrs. Quentin Bovey, with their family are again in Montreal from Metis Beach.

Mrs. Gideon Robertson, of Ottawa, entertained at tea on Thursday afternoon of last week for her daughter, Miss Alma Robertson, and a number of Parliamentary visitors. Mrs. C. E. Tanner, Mrs. George Black, Mrs. H. P. Ward and Mrs. W. M. Dickson presided at the attractive tea table which was done with vari-colored asters. The as-



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SEPTEMBER 22nd to 27th

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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION

Safety for
the Investor

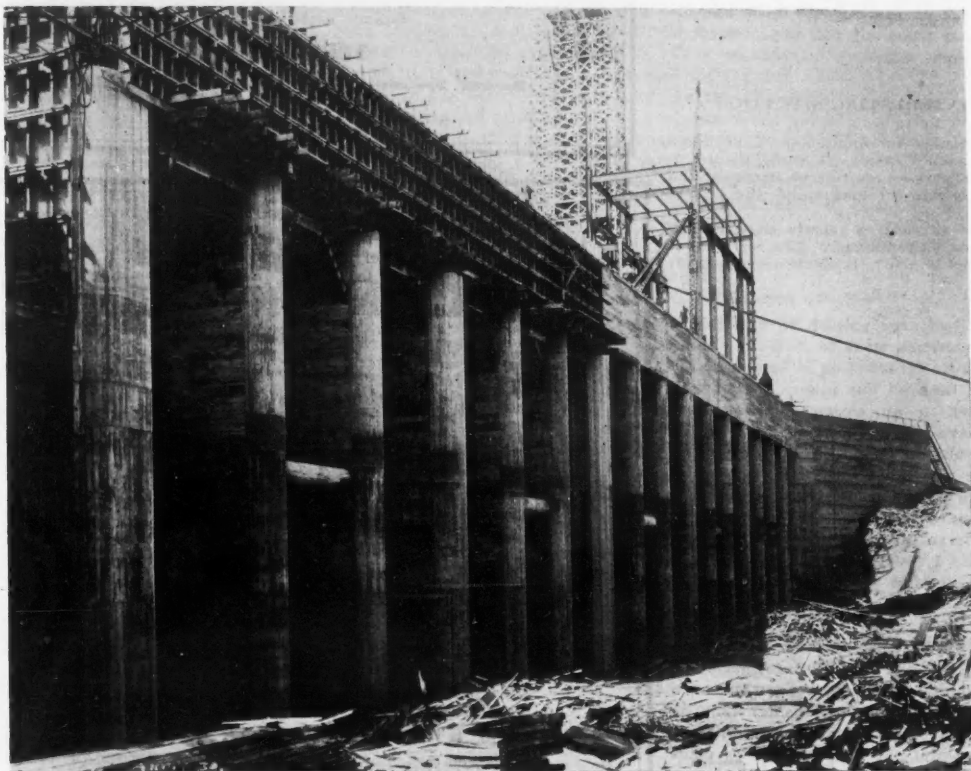
TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1930.

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

CAN POOL CONTRACT BE ENFORCED?

Centralized Marketing Only a Gospel as Long as It Works—Compulsory Pooling
Essential to Success—Would Mean State Control

By B. K. Sandwell



\$23,000,000 HYDRO PLANT PROGRESSES

Steady progress is being made upon the construction of the hydro plant of the Northwestern Power Company Limited, associate of the Winnipeg Electric Company, at Seven Sisters Falls on the Winnipeg River in Manitoba. Work which commenced in 1929 and continued throughout the winter has been proceeding at an increasing rate, according to schedule, all summer. There is every prospect that, after the plan laid down, the first units will be in operation about the middle of 1931, and the entire project completed within three years from commencement. With an ultimate capacity of 225,000 h.p., the plant will be the largest in Manitoba, the estimated cost of construction being \$23,000,000. The photograph is of the power house intake, showing the structural steel for the superstructure erected at the north end of the gate house.

LITIGATION is now proceeding in the Western Provinces—and will presumably require eventual decision by the Supreme Court or by the Privy Council—to determine whether the contractual obligation undertaken by a Wheat Pool member, to turn over all his wheat for a given crop period to the Pool for disposal, is legally binding, and to what extent. The predicament of Senator Robert Forke, a member of the King administration and a wheat farmer on a large scale is a case in point.

The contract is a novel and curious one, and the courts will probably have quite an interesting time with it. In appearance it seems to be most like a promise to employ the Pool as a selling agent. But if that is what it is, all the Pool would be able to claim in case of breach would be damages for non-fulfilment. Such damages would of course be based upon the remuneration lost to the Pool through being deprived of the agency.

But the Pool is not in the agency business on account of the remuneration attached to it; it is a mutual society, and distributes the proceeds of the sales to its members, deducting only the actual cost of doing the business. Its object in seeking the agency for Farmer Jones's wheat is not to get a commission for handling the business, but to obtain for all of its members the benefits which they believe to be obtainable from the centralized, co-operative marketing of their product as opposed to the separate, individual marketing by each farmer.

Now these benefits are of the most incalculable kind. Not a few people absolutely deny that they exist. They cannot possibly be figured out in dollars and cents for any given number of bushels in any crop year. And even if it could be established that a Pool through handling a hundred million bushels had obtained a benefit of two and a half cents per bushel for its members, how could any court compute the amount by which that gain would have been increased if Farmer Jones had stood to his contract and turned in six thousand bushels more?

If Farmer Jones is the only deserter, the loss to the Pool is probably infinitesimal; it would be impossible to show that his six thousand bushels would have affected the market either way. But if he is one of ten thousand deserters, with sixty million bushels of wheat, the situation is different again. Is the court to assume that Farmer Jones is alone in his non-delivery, or is it to take evidence as to the number of his fellow-deserters?

The Pools, of course, want an order for specific fulfilment, or at least a rate of damages so high that Farmer Jones will be afraid not to fulfil. But it does not seem possible that they can obtain an order for fulfilment. To make this effective, the court would have to give the Pool the right to seize the wheat on Farmer Jones's farm. But it does not belong to them, has not been mortgaged to them, has not even been promised to them (for all that has been promised to them is the right of negotiating its sale). It belongs to Farmer Jones, and is probably subject to certain rights held by his creditors. If he so decides, or if the rights of his creditors are imperilled and they so decide, it can be sold at any time, by Farmer Jones or by the sheriff; by what conceivable proceeding could the Pool prevent or invalidate the sale? Farmer Jones has neither sold it, contracted to sell it, nor mortgaged it, to the Pool; in virtue of what right can the Pool prevent his selling it, contracting to sell it, or mortgaging it, to somebody else?

The Pool claims the right to take control of Farmer Jones's crop and deal with it as it thinks best; to sell (Continued on Page 25)



REPORTS HIGHER INCOME

Despite the costly dry spell with necessitated expenditure of \$810,676 the British Columbia Power Corporation reports an increase in revenue from all sources of \$750,077 for the past fiscal year. President W. G. Murrin (above) in his report stresses both the increased competition from autos and the increased sales of electricity and gas. In general, the outlook is considered extremely satisfactory.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".



DISAPPOINTMENT is being shown by quite a few amateur followers of the market because the business advance predicted for Fall hasn't yet assumed any great proportions and because there hasn't yet been anything in the behavior of the stock market to indicate the beginning of another sustained bull market. Apparently the dawning of September 1st was expected to cause a sudden general increase of business, just as conjurers produce rabbits out of a hat. Actually there has been a fairly general increase in business, but it isn't enough to satisfy our friends who still believe in magic. They demand that all our troubles be swept away overnight.

BUT unfortunately this isn't that kind of a depression, or recession (most people think the latter sounds nicer). The situation in which we now find ourselves, as the direct result of our misguided enthusiasms and unwarranted optimism of the last several years, can only be corrected by toil and tribulation. Special sessions of Parliament or presidential economic conferences cannot be more than palliatives; they may help the recuperative process but they do not themselves provide the cure. We spent years energetically digging this pit for ourselves; surely it is not unreasonable that we should have to give some time and thought and energy to releasing ourselves.

AND it would be anything but good for us if it were not so. If we weren't obliged to pay for our errors and excesses on a scale sufficient to drive the lesson home, it's pretty certain that we would begin rocking the economic boat over again and creating fresh grief for ourselves. The world's economic structure is far too complex and delicate nowadays for such treatment as it has received in the last two or three years.

THE point overlooked by these believers in over-night cures is that business has been setting its house in order for around a year now and surplus stocks of commodities have been greatly reduced in many lines. Surely, if slowly, we are nearing the point where the rate of production will have to be increased in order to take care of the demand. Producers are not going to be working at capacity, but they are going to be busier than they are today.

That will mean an improved business morale, and as unemployment is reduced and more money is circulated the distressing developments of 1929 and the defeatist attitude so prevalent through much of 1930 will be put further and further out of mind. Restoration of confidence generally is the factor most essential to recovery.

MUCH of the weakness of the stock market in the past months has been caused by forced liquidation; in other words, by the necessity of individuals, and in some cases of companies, to raise money by selling security holdings for whatever they would fetch. This kind of selling seems to have dried up at last, and the steady accumulation of worth-while securities for investment purposes which has been an inconspicuous but very real feature of recent market trading is tending to strengthen prices. This buying for investment purposes has taken a great deal of stock out of sight in the last few months, and the floating supply of many popular issues is unusually small at the moment. This means that prices are apt to move sharply on a comparatively small volume of trading.

TO COUNTER-ACT the ill effects of unwarranted pessimism, a good deal of bullish propaganda has been circulated in recent weeks with the result that many amateur investors have come to be distrustful of optimistic pronouncements and forecasts by business leaders. Yet it is an actual fact that some improvement has taken place in business, and that this improvement has been distributed fairly widely, over quite a few lines. Executives of companies which have benefitted are naturally feeling better than those who have not, and they need no arguments to convince them that the turning point has arrived and that during the next few months the trend of both production and consumption will be upward. As this trend develops, more and more industries will benefit and the number of those who view the future with confidence and courage will grow likewise.

ONE of the most important factors retarding recovery has been the existence of large supplies of commodities in consumers' hands. Economists of note have repeatedly stressed the point, ever since the present recession started, that the business world was much better situated than in the 1921 depression because of the absence of excessive inventories. They acclaimed the so-called hand-to-mouth buying by retailers as being the saving factor in the new situation, overlooking the fact that even though retailers' shelves were comparatively clear, large supplies of commodities had nevertheless been produced and still awaited consumption. They were the goods whose purchase by the ultimate consumer had been made possible by instalment selling, a new factor since 1921.

AN ARTICLE in last week's SATURDAY NIGHT told how well the instalment buying system has stood the present test, in that the proportion of delinquents has been rather remarkably small. But it only referred incidentally to the difficulty experienced by many instalment payers in meeting their obligations. To do this many have had to use funds that would otherwise have been employed in making new purchases and thus assisting to maintain business.

WORLD'S NEED FOR MORE GOLD

Solution of Grave Problem May Lie in Development of Lower
Grade Deposits—Cost of Recovery Must Be Lowered

By H. S. Denny

THE present scarcity of the metal gold coupled with the precariousness of future production, have inspired many articles, and the following headlines selected at random, are eloquent of the interest manifested.

"Are Our Gold Mines Playing Out?"—SATURDAY NIGHT.

"Canada and the World's Gold Supply"—SATURDAY NIGHT.

"World's Gold Supply Soon to Dwindle"—Engineering & Mining World.

"The World has Gold Enough"—Magazine of Wall Street.

"Canada's Gold Not Fully Developed"—SATURDAY NIGHT.

"Gold Mines and Taxation"—Northern Miner.

"Millions From the Gold Mines"—South Africa.

"Our Dwindling Gold"—New York Times.

"Gold the Essential Metal in History and in Prospect"—Northern Miner.

A study of these articles proves two points very conclusively, the first being that there is much profound agitation, and the second that there is much conflict of opinion on certain of the fundamental points in these considerations.

European bankers are criticizing the hoarding of gold by France and the United States, and Sir Henry Strakosch, noted European authority on world finance, attributes the recent slump in commodity prices, with its drastic effect on business, to the maldistribution and consequent partial sterilization of the existing world reserves. In common with most generalizations this view is probably only partly accurate.

The side tracking of appreciable percentages of any universal commodity the production of which falls short of demand, must create disturbing bulges and corresponding rinks in its circle of distribution, and when the particular commodity happens to be the metal "gold"—the king pin of all financial credit—the upset may be catastrophic.

Granting all this to be true, it has no bearing on the vital question of future gold production, and however acute the present crisis may be it threatens to become worse unless there is some definite indication of increased gold supply in the future.

In this regard Mr. H. A. Kursell, of the American Smelting and Refining Company, deals exhaustively with the world production up to the present time, and examines closely the stage reached in the leading gold centre of the world, Johannesburg, South Africa, and he quotes Sir Robert Kotze, engineer for the South African Government, as estimating a decline for the Rand of 48 per cent. in 1936, and thereafter a gradual shrinkage culminating in the closing down of the field.

It is not denied that new discoveries may be made in different parts of the world from time to time, but in view of the fact that gold has been sought by the human race for thousands of years, the chances are much narrower than they were, say fifty years ago, and obviously it will

require several outstanding new finds to offset the extinction of the Witwatersrand.

It is further pointed out that "not more than about one-half of the world's annual production is available for currency and banking purposes, since gold disappears through hoarding and through consumption in the arts," and Mr. Kursell finally concludes that "between 1935 and 1940 the available gold supply for banking and currency purposes will not exceed 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 ozs. or about half of what it is at present."

In somewhat different vein we have the views of Dr. M. H. de Kock, a distinguished South African economist, who points out that the "recent substantial decline in commodity prices automatically reduces the amount of currency and credit required for handling the same volume of business." He goes on to show that Mr. Kursell has not given full weight to the possibilities that lie in the undeveloped sections of the Witwatersrand, and he stresses the fact that the gold industry of the Rand is in the hands of an executive that is fully alive to the importance of finding ways and means of working the huge tonnages of low grade ore, known to exist and partly developed, in that field.

He admits, however, that conceding all these points that they make only for a prolongation of the date when the demise of the Rand must come, but on the whole he is more optimistic regarding new discoveries, not only in the Transvaal but in other parts of the world, than Mr. Kursell.

After weighing carefully all of the arguments and all of the evidence brought forward in the series of articles referred to in the beginning of these notes, the consensus of opinion may be perhaps briefly summarized as follows:

(a) There is a sensitive relationship between availability of gold and the price of commodities.

(b) There is a threatened decline in gold production, as against an indisputable growth in demand for that metal.

(c) There is a heavy loss of stocks of gold every year by absorption into manufactures or by hoarding.

(d) There is a possible dislocation of industry threatened at all times by sterilization of an undue proportion of the world's gold caused by accumulation of vast non-operative reserves, such as those held by the Bank of France.

For the ameliorization of these conditions it would appear that some of the following steps must be taken.

(1) Promulgation of abnormal accumulations of gold reserves by any one country.

(2) Increased aggressiveness in the search for new discoveries all over the world.

(3) Exhaustive investigation regarding the possibilities of improved mining and metallurgical methods, with a view to reduction of the cost per ounce of gold recovered.

(4) Governmental assistance in the form of premiums.

(Continued on Page 28)

Selecting Investments

The present seems a favorable time for entering the investment field. We will be pleased to assist any investor in making a suitable choice.

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WHY NOT PICK A GOLD STOCK?

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have 200 shares of Sherritt-Gordon bought at \$7.25; would it be advisable to buy 300 shares more at present prices? Doing this would average the lot down to about \$3.80. Or would you consider it better to buy Falconbridge, Sudbury Basin, Ventures or Hudson Bay Mining or Smelting?

—S. N., Cornwall, Ont.

I would hesitate to recommend the purchase of any base metal stock at the present time, even for averaging down purposes. The stocks you name have a mining future but in view of the fact that none of them are paying dividends and will not do so for some time, perhaps for some years, it would appear to be more in line with common sense to buy a gold stock which is giving a good yield and which has a vigorous property behind it. Did you read the article in last week's Saturday Night, called "Consider the Gold Stocks"? If not, you should.

In the latter class you can select from Lake Shore, Teck Hughes, Wright-Hargreaves, Dome, Hollinger and McIntyre. Although Wright-Hargreaves is not yet in the dividend paying columns it soon will be. If you prefer gold stocks with prospects but no dividends you could consider the merits of Vipond and Kirkland Lake Gold, with a thought for Sylvanite. These latter are more speculative, of course.

If you can afford to wait for the return of copper to more normal figures and for a general upturn in business, Noranda and Nickel have certain attractions. Both give you a return. This is a period when there is more comfort than usual in buying dividend payers.

NO OCCASION FOR WORRY HERE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I hold a block of stock—common stock—in the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada Limited, and as the income from this means a lot to me, I am worried over what a friend tells me, that the company may have to stop paying these dividends because of making less profit. A friend of mine also holds some of these shares and is in much the same position as myself, and we would both be very grateful for any information and advice you can give us, particularly as to whether it would be best to sell now and get out of this company. If you advise this, we would appreciate your suggesting another investment.

—C. L., St. Lambert, Que.

I am glad to be able to tell you that you have no real occasion for worry. The forthcoming annual report, covering the fiscal year ended August 31st, will show, I understand, that dividend requirements on the common as well as the preferred stock have been safely covered by earnings, even though the latter were lower than during the previous fiscal year, when \$2.65 per share of common was reported.

Owing to the decline in activity in the building, manufacturing and transportation industries, the consumption of paints, varnishes, etc., have fallen off considerably and earnings have naturally suffered. The big falling off in sales has been in Western Canada. However, the circumstances that produced this condition are purely temporary, and there is not the least doubt in my mind as to the ability of the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada to come through the present business depression in satisfactory shape.

The company is ably and aggressively managed and has been steadily expanding its operations in recent years. It has wide manufacturing and distributing facilities, and is exceptionally well placed to obtain its due proportion of whatever increased business may be offering in the future. The company has a long and proven record of earnings and dividend disbursements, and there seems every reason to look for further steady forward progress during the next several years.

ANGLO-SUDBURY A WASHOUT

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would appreciate your opinion on Anglo-Sudbury Mines. My mother and myself hold 400 shares of this stock and feel it has been greatly over-estimated by the executives. Do you feel there is any kind of a future for this mine or would you advise our disposing of the shares at whatever price we can?

—N. J., Toronto, Ont.

To say that Anglo Sudbury was very much over estimated by the directors is to put the case politely. The sponsor of this stock was unblushing in his absurd claims of ore and values. On the basis of a report secured from a professor in an American teachers' college, most remarkable and absolutely unfounded estimates of ore were made. Some diamond drilling was done but mining men who visited the property came away with a wide grin. The ore was not there. You would be well advised to sell the stock for whatever you can get.

THIS STOCK IS OVER-VALUED

Editor, Gold and Dross:

A friend of mine is very keen on United Aircraft common stock; please tell me what you think of it as a buy now with the hope of getting a profit. Also, please give me any information you can about the company. What about earnings, capitalization, dividends? Thanks.

—N. A., Montreal, Que.

Your friend has picked a good-looking company—about the best-looking in the aviation industry—but the trouble is the stock is over-valued. At 64, its present price, it is selling around thirty times the indicated earnings, and that is too much. Before very long you may get a chance to buy it quite a bit below the present level and I advise waiting. If the price doesn't come down, buy something else. You can easily get better value for your money than United Aircraft at \$64 a share.

The company's earnings for 1929 amounted to \$4.83 per share of common stock on the average amount outstanding during the year, excluding profits on sale of investment. Earnings for the first half of 1930, however, declined sharply to 86 cents per common share, as against \$2.55 for the corresponding period of 1929. This unsatisfactory showing is mainly due to the smaller demands for aircraft.

Substantial orders on hand hold promise of improvement in earnings for the last half of the year, but it is estimated that returns for the full year will only approximate \$2 per share. The capitalization of the company consists of 240,000 shares of 6% cumulative preferred, \$50 par, and 2,100,000 shares no par common. Each preferred share carries a non-detachable warrant to purchase half a share of common at \$30 per share until November 1st, 1938.

Regular preferred dividends have been paid, but nothing has so far been disbursed on the common.

Generally speaking, this is not a particularly good time to buy aircraft stocks. The shares of almost all the companies are quoted at unwarrantably high levels, in addition to which there is the fact that comparatively few aircraft are being sold at the present time and the industry has been suffering by reason of competition and price cutting. Even the strongest companies in the industry will probably have to report unsatisfactory earnings for 1930, and apparently there is not likely to be any real improvement in the situation for quite some time.

LAKE SHORE'S INTERESTING SITUATION

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would like some advance information on Lake Shore Mines, which you can possibly supply. I would require to know if this company publishes an ore reserve statement and if it intends to do so this year. I understand the annual report is about due.

If this mine is really as good as reports show it is a wonder that the stock does not sell higher. Can you account for this? Is the stock closely held? It would seem an ideal proposition for a pool.

—F. R., Buffalo, N.Y.

Lake Shore did not last year publish an ore reserve statement. The only reference made to it in the annual report was this: "As more information is now available on the 1,600 foot level than on any other level careful attention has been given to an estimate of the ore reserves between this and the 1,400 foot level, which shows a value of \$13,000,000."

This would indicate a value of \$6,500,000 per 100 feet, a remarkable reserve. Since the report was published reliable reports have indicated that the new low levels, down to 2,200, in so far as developed, show corresponding values to the 1,400-1,600 foot development. It would be easy to indulge in some fancy figuring on this basis.

I do not expect that Lake Shore will this year change its policy and estimate ore reserves for the entire mine. There has not been any demand for this information.

It is difficult to account for the market performance of Lake Shore. However, you might consider that its price has kept well ahead of dividend expectations for some time. It is now coming more into line with what the public apparently expects from a gold stock, however well fortified with reserves.

The stock is closely held. A study of the market transactions for the past year proves the statement.

A SPECULATION IN CANADIAN CELANESE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am thinking of buying some shares of Canadian Celanese Limited. Would you mind telling me how the company is doing? Are its prospects good?

—C. T., Ottawa, Ont.

If the business recovery that we are all hoping for eventuates in the next few months, the position of speculative stocks like that of Canadian Celanese will be improved and it may prove that the present would have been a good time to buy. However, the business outlook is still too clouded to make any but the stronger common stocks advisable purchases for the average investor at this time, in my opinion. In other words, it is anything but conservative practice to buy speculative issues like Canadian Celanese at a time like this, especially when so many comparatively strong stocks are available at reasonable prices.

However, I understand that Canadian Celanese is doing very well and has been expanding its operations and sales in spite of the depressed business conditions generally. The company is understood to have installed new equipment during the year.

No information is available on which to base a forecast as to earnings; even though sales may be maintained, it is possible that the margin of profit is smaller. Your inquiry suggests that you are interested in the common stock. I would suggest that you transfer your attention to the preferred, as there is ample scope for market appreciation on this issue (current quotations being down around 55), and dividend action must come much sooner than on the common. The preferred shares are now more than 30% in arrears. Dividend requirements on the issue amount to \$630,000 annually, against which the company earned \$365,317 in 1929 after setting aside \$162,202 for depreciation.

While the preferred, on the basis of the situation thus outlined, seems to offer definite speculative possibilities for the long pull to the venturesome-minded, I would point out that the company is not likely to actually pay dividends on the preferred stock, even should it earn them, for some time yet. It would doubtless wish to build up its reserves and generally strengthen its financial position before doing so.

MANITOBA BASIN

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would like your opinion of the value of Manitoba Basin stock as a speculation, the assets and if under proper management this property could develop into a paying mine. I am the owner of stock purchased at the high price, and was wondering if a further purchase at the present low level would give a reasonable change of offsetting my present loss.

—D. M., Estonia, Sask.

The outlook for Manitoba Basin is not very good. The company is practically out of funds, following a wide-spread and well directed campaign of exploration, extending over two years. There has recently been another attempt made to refurnish the treasury, in order that certain of the properties held under option might be further investigated. I would not recommend further commitment in this risky exploration stock.

ATTRACTIVE FOR HOLDING

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Have \$1,250 for investment and propose buying the new class "B" shares of the American Tobacco Company. Do you endorse this idea? If so, why? Please tell me what you know about the company.

—W. J. T., Windsor, Ont.

I consider the shares you are interested in, the new class "B" shares of American Tobacco, as among the most attractive American stocks for long pull holding now available. I am not suggesting that there will be much in the way of market appreciation in the near future, in view of the comparatively unfavorable market

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Notice of Dividend

First Preference Shares.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1½% has been declared on the First Preference shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1930, to shareholders of record September 15th, 1930. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 16th to 30th, 1930, both days inclusive.

Class "B" Preference Shares
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Class "B" Preference shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1930, to shareholders of record September 15th, 1930.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 16th to 30th, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
W. S. ANTILIFF,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, September 12th, 1930.



conditions, but I feel that eventually the price of this stock should go considerably above the present level of 126½.

In the five months ended May 31st, 1930, the company's net income was equal to \$3.74 a share on the new shares which have now supplanted the old. As figures for the corresponding period of last year are not available, it is impossible to make an exact comparison, but it is known that profits this year registered a gain of more than 100%. The most vital factor in the company's achievement this year has been advertising. Appropriations for the present year were increased more than \$2,000,000 over those of 1929. These heavy expenditures may limit expansion in 1930 earnings, although it is believed that net income for the full year will be in the vicinity of \$9 a share on this "B" stock.

The financial condition of the company is exceptionally strong. Cash and call loans, alone, at the end of last May were over seventeen times current liabilities of \$1,723,000, while total current assets were carried at \$153,707,000. The last available balance sheet showed \$1,900,000 invested in stocks and bonds.

POTPOURRI

D. R., Three Rivers, Que. CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN, of Montreal, is an old established company and its financial statement indicates it to be in a good financial position. Its 5% debentures should prove a satisfactory investment for you. The debentures are a direct obligation of the company and are secured by assets amounting to over \$19,500,000, of which approximately \$44,000,000 represents first mortgage loans on real estate. These loans are secured by improved freehold property, on which advances are made, it is stated, of not more than 50% their marketable value. The company's balance sheet of December 31st, 1929, showed reserves amounting to \$17,667,445. For many years past the company has earned the interest requirements on its debentures several times over, and the company has maintained regular dividend payments on its capital stock for many years past.

C. R., Richmond Hill, Ont. You are taking a great deal for granted when you assume that COCKSHUTT PLOW will have to suspend dividend payments, as Massey Harris has. Even though the company may not be earning its dividend requirements in full, its large surplus account would enable it to make up any deficiency for a long time to come, besides which it is well supplied with working capital. Do not overlook the fact, also, that there is nothing in the shape of bonds or preferred stock ranking ahead of the common as a call on earnings. Of course the stock is speculative. No one is denying that. But there is no occasion for excess gloom. Before dividend requirements became a burden on the company the earnings prospect may be a good deal brighter than now.

C. A. W., Vancouver, B.C. Profits of the NIAGARA HUDSON POWER CORPORATION for the first seven months of 1930 were below those of last year for the same period. The decline is apparently a direct result of the general business depression. Apparently the decline in earnings is purely temporary, and as soon as business picks up the upward course of the company's revenues will be resumed. However, I think you might postpone your contemplated purchase of additional stock for the moment. Besides the current curtailment of earnings, the company is facing an agitation for lower rates which you might as well see disposed of before making a fresh commitment in the stock.

E. D., Ottawa, Ont. The fiscal year of UNITED AMUSEMENT CORPORATION ended on August 31st, but its statement has not yet appeared. I understand that it will show higher gross earnings than for the previous 12 months, but it is doubtful what will be shown in the way of net earnings, as the company may have decided on large write-offs on the cost of its sound equipment. Deductions for dividends will be a good deal higher for the year just ended, owing to the raising of the rate from \$1 to \$2 per share at the beginning of 1930. Besides this the number of issued common shares has been increased. United Amusement Corporation ranks second to Famous Players Canadian Corporation in the Canadian motion picture field. It now owns 10 theatres and leases or is affiliated with nine others. Its theatres are mostly in the suburbs of Montreal.

M. D., Richmond Hill, Ont. BLUEBIRD MINES, LIMITED, has a silver prospect in the Jackson district of British Columbia. Work was resumed in 1928 on an old property which had been worked many years before, financing being secured during the mining boom. Principal work was the driving of an adit to undercut upper workings where silver veins had been worked out. This effort was not rewarded with ore. I understand the property is now closed. There are no quotations available on the stock.

C. H., Saskatoon, Sask. The 6% first mortgage bonds, series B, of WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED, are a sound investment. The company is in sound financial shape and making good progress and is earning a substantial margin over interest and sinking fund requirements on these bonds.

S. E., Harrow, Ont. I would not advise the purchase of the bonds of the ADELAIDE-SHEPARD COMPANY. In my opinion the issue is not well secured.

M. R., Huntingdon, Que. The impression given in the circular on BLANCHE RIVER KIRKLAND GOLD MINES, LIMITED is far too good. The company has a group of claims in the western end of the Kirkland camp, near Swastika. It has done some considerable surface work, stripping and trenching in the last few years. It can report "formation" but it is absurd to say that it has ore in appreciable quantities. It might occur to you that the company would not be offering stock at five cents a share if it had anything worth looking at. There are too many keen mining men crossing the property every day to necessitate throwing the stock away if the chances of mine making were considered so bright as the circular would like to imply.

J. L., Bridgeburg, Ont. I would strongly advise against buying 7½% Gold Notes of the GENERAL CALCIUM CORPORATION LIMITED. The security behind the issue is poor, in my opinion, and there is no market for it.

A. P., Ottawa, Ont. When you speak of "investing" in the INTERMOUNTAIN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, I presume you mean adopting its plan of systematic savings rather than purchasing shares in the company itself. I would not advise the latter owing to the lack of a ready market for the shares. As regards the savings plan, I think that if this meets your requirements it might reasonably be adopted for a reasonable proportion of the funds at your disposal. The directors of the company are responsible men, and the Savings and Loan Act of the Province of British Columbia calls for provincial supervision of loans and other safeguards for depositors. So far as one can judge, the company is in a good financial position, although it is impossible to determine this at all exactly owing to obvious inability to appraise the soundness of each of the company's mortgage risks.

W. J., Winnipeg, Man. BRITISH AMERICAN OIL is firmly entrenched in the field it serves and is one of the most important distributors of petroleum products in Canada. The company is in a splendid position for further progress, and the growth of the Dominion and the aggressive management of the company should insure steady progress. The stock should be a good hold if bought at prevailing levels.

H. S. M., Edmonton, Alta. MEDICINE HAT GREENHOUSES LIMITED has recently issued its financial statement for the year ended July 31st, 1930, and if you are a shareholder a copy should have been sent you. If it has not, you should write to the secretary of the company and ask why. The company reported profits for the year of \$55,811

before depreciation of \$24,996, preferred dividends of \$24,307 and common dividends (25¢ per share) totalling \$5,000. The balance sheet showed current assets of \$33,245 and current liability of \$5,379, leaving working capital of \$27,866. Surplus is shown at \$40,582 as against \$41,350 for the previous year. During the year the company retired 370 preferred shares through operation of the sinking fund, leaving 3,430 outstanding.

S. T., Winnipeg, Man. It is quite true that ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION have been showing some progress, but it is only progress in the reduction of deficit, not in the way of making profit. Evidently your friend did not explain this to you. For the quarter ending July 31st, 1930, the company reported a net loss of \$6,902, or 1¢ a share, as compared with a net loss of \$281,931, or 70¢ a share, for the corresponding quarter of 1929. This improvement is encouraging, but does not provide the basis for any overwhelming enthusiasm. If the company has a successful season, its shares might advance quite a few points above their present level, but the prospects for this depends upon the reception of new models at a time when radio sales are not likely to be made very easily. The shares are very speculative, of course.

J. Westmount, Que. HIRAM WALKER-GOODER-HAM AND WORKS is due to issue its annual statement early in October. At the last meeting of directors, the latter issued a statement that the dividend for the year ending August 31st, 1930, had been safely earned.

M. S., Hamilton, Ont. I am afraid you are out of luck for a while. HILLCREST COLLIERIES has suspended dividend payments on the common stock temporarily. The company issued a statement saying that earnings are sufficient to pay interest on the bonds and the dividends on the preferred stock, and that they look for a larger movement of grain shortly, hoping that this will result in an increase of the company's business to an extent that will permit of resumption of dividends on the common stock.

F. D., Sherbrooke, Que. So far as I know there is no basis for the report you mention. I understand that the volume of business of the HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS has been holding up very well this year in view of the generally depressed business conditions. On the other hand, it is reported that the company's profits are somewhat smaller in relation to volume of business than they were last year.

F. W., Toronto, Ont. There is no doubt that ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED is in rather bad shape financially at the moment. Perhaps you have seen in the newspapers references to a circular issued by the committee appointed to look after the interests of the general mortgage bondholders. This circular refers to the need for additional financing to bring the company through its present difficulties, and suggests that there is some reason to doubt the ability of the company to pay next January's instalment on the first mortgage bonds. You are doubtless aware that the holders of the general mortgage bonds have already agreed to postponement of interest payments on this issue for a period of two years. Doubtless the company will work into a stronger position eventually, but I am afraid that holders of its securities will have to wait some time before they see any material improvement in market prices.

J. C. M., Calgary, Alta. I do not understand your reference to the preferred stock of COCKSHUTT PLOW. This company has only one class of stock outstanding at the present time, the old preferred having passed from the scene in 1928 when the presently existing common stock was created. The present dividend rate on the common is \$1.50 per share annually, and I understand that the company is covering this requirement by a fair margin.

F. R. C., Brantford, Ont. I understand that ASSOCIATED QUALITY CANNERS is in generally good shape and that sales have been holding up well. I know of no reason for the low quotations you refer to, other than that the proportion of stock in the hands of the public is very small (only 10,000 shares out of 80,600 shares outstanding) and it therefore takes very little to affect the market level of the stock.

L. W. F., London, Ont. ONTARIO MID CONTINENT ROYALTY SYNDICATE is far more of a gamble than an investment, particularly at this stage of its career. Its units are no purchase for a woman of limited means.

M. S. R., Toronto, Ont. Liquidation of the TORONTO STREET RAILWAY has now been completed, with a final payment to be made to shareholders of 80¢ per share. This brings the total distribution on the \$100 par shares to \$116.30 per share. You will receive what is coming to you in due course.

C. A. P., Saskatoon, Sask. No dividend has been paid on the common stock of the NATIONAL RADIATOR CORPORATION since March, 1928, and none is likely to be paid for a considerable time, at best, in view of the unsatisfactory earnings. The company's deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1930, amounted to \$5.23 per share of common stock, comparing with a loss of \$6.30 for the previous twelve months and \$6.53 in 1928. The company has suffered because of the continued decline in residential building construction and the consequent reduction in demand for radiators. The recent cut of 5% to 10% in radiator prices by the company's leading competitors is an unfavorable factor. Even at present low quotations, the common shares lack attraction.

E. S., Paris, Ont. The unusually high yield obtainable on the bonds and debentures of the DETROIT INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE are due to the fact that earnings so far are lower than expected because of reduced tourist traffic. This is a result, of course, of the general business depression. The decline in business activities in Detroit and the border cities has, of course, also contributed to the lower earnings. A further point is that the competing tunnel will soon be operating and it is believed possible that because of its location the tunnel may get a larger share of the traffic across the river. While both the bonds and debentures of Detroit International Bridge are obviously speculative at this stage, it is hardly likely that the bridge will be unable to earn interest and sinking fund requirements on the bonds, which are, of course, a first charge on assets and earnings.

T. C. L., Halifax, N.S. While I don't think there is likely to be any marked appreciation in SAFEWAY STORES common stock in the near future, the company's long-term prospects are favorable and I think you might well hold on to your present stock. The company's earnings for the first half of 1930 amounted to \$2.15 per share, as against \$4.31 for the first half of 1929. The reduction in net earnings amounted to 41%, due largely to a heavy write-down of inventory as a result of the decline in commodity prices. However, there seems reason to expect that results for the full year will show that the present dividend rate of \$5 a share is a little more than covered.

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Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matters, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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Ontario Safety Law in Force Responsibility of Motorists Increased — Part of Wisdom to Secure Protection Before Accidents Occur

By GEORGE GILBERT

WITH the coming into force on September 1 of the new Ontario Safety Responsibility Law in respect to Motor Vehicles, otherwise known as The Highway Traffic Amendment Act, 1930, thousands of motorists, both resident and non-resident, have had their responsibilities increased as owners and operators of automobiles. They are faced with the danger of losing the privilege to operate a car unless proper steps are taken to secure the necessary protection to safeguard that privilege.

Automobile liability and property damage insurance provides protection under the Act against the possible suspension of the driving licenses and car permits of motorists in Ontario and elsewhere and also affords protection against judgments for injuries, or death, or for damage to the property of others.

While the Act was designed to leave outside its operation those who use the highways with care and consideration for others, many motorists through little or no fault of their own may bring themselves under its provisions by becoming involved in accidents causing injury to an amount of at least \$100 to other persons or damage of that amount to the property of others.

Under the law, drivers' licenses and all motor vehicle permits of owners will be suspended if motorists are convicted of reckless driving, where injury to persons or property results, racing on the highways, exceeding the speed limit, where injury to persons or property occurs, failure to remain at the scene of an accident as provided by the law, driving a motor vehicle without a driver's license, any criminal offence involving the use of a motor vehicle, or any offence against public safety on highways which may be designated by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario in Council.

It should be noted that drivers' licenses and owners' permits so suspended as a result of such conviction will not be renewed under any circumstances, nor will any new driver's license or owner's permit be issued to such person until he has given proof of his financial responsibility to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Such proof must be continued for three years.

Failure to pay a final judgment because of damage of at least \$100 to persons or property of others will likewise result in suspension of drivers' licenses and owner's permits, and in such cases licenses and permits will not be renewed until such judgments have been satisfied and proof of financial responsibility to respond to such damages in the future has been given to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Suspension of owners' permits and drivers' licenses applies to non-resident motorists operating in Ontario as well as to resident motorists, as the Act provides for the withdrawal of the privilege to operate a car in Ontario from any non-resident under the same conditions as apply to resident operators and owners.

Another thing, the Ontario law provides for the suspension of licenses and permits of Ontario motorists whose actions on the highways of any other Province of Canada or State of the United States would have been in violation of the law if committed in Ontario. Suspension continues until proof of financial responsibility is given in the same manner as if the offence had occurred in Ontario.

Persons under the age of 21 years or over 65 may be required to furnish proof of financial responsibility before a license or permit is issued.

Proof of financial responsibility may be furnished to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles in any one of three ways. The first is by filing the certificate of an authorized insurance company that it has issued to the person indicated an automobile liability policy with limits of \$5,000 and \$10,000 for injury to person or persons, and \$1,000 for damage to property of others. The second way is by means of a bond of a licensed guarantee or surety company, or a bond with personal sureties approved by a county or district judge. The third way is by the deposit of money or approved securities with the Provincial Treasurer to the amount or value of \$11,000 for each vehicle registered.

Most motorists will doubtless deem it the part of wisdom to take time by the forelock and file proof of their financial responsibility with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles without delay, so that in case they come under the provisions of the new law their licenses and permits will not be subject to immediate suspension.

Those who motor across the line should not overlook the fact that similar requirements in regard to the financial responsibility of motorists exist in the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Iowa and California. They are accordingly in danger of losing the privilege of operating a car over there unless protected by insurance covering them in the United States as well as in Canada.

Refutes Charge of Nepotism Against Life Companies

IN AN article in an American magazine, Abraham Epstein purports to expose the "insurance racket." His first charge against the big life companies is that of nepotism. In answer to this charge, Henry E. Niles, of Woodward, Fondiller & Ryan, consulting actuaries, is quoted as follows:

"There is probably less nepotism in mutual life insurance companies than in any other line of business. All but one of the companies cited by Mr. Epstein are mutuals. There is no such thing as stock ownership of a mutual company. It is true that in most cases the policyholders have actually little part in electing the officers of their company, but most of them are perfectly satisfied for the management to continue as long as it is sound. If unsound, the insurance department will disclose the fact. For most practical purposes the management of a mutual life insurance company is self-perpetuating. A competent, powerful man may dominate it for a time and may secure positions for his family or other favorites. However, it is beyond the possibility of any man to transfer the control of the company from his hands to the hands of his son upon his death. Those who know the life insurance field well are aware of many instances in which a father has wished in vain to have his son become the next president of the company. Upon the father's death the son finds himself without any of his father's power and some one who is not friendly to him is often elected president. One hears little of charges of nepotism in the case of Henry Ford giving an important position to his son, or of a Rockefeller passing control of industries from the hands of father to son, or the Morgans passing banking power from one generation to the next. In such cases there is no relationship between the ability of the father and the position obtained by the son, whereas in the life insurance business it is difficult, or impossible, for an incompetent son to follow a competent father. Indeed, the competent son is often greatly handicapped."

While the annual cost of a certificate in one of the 2,500 Clubs, or whatever name such a post-mortem assessment concern happens to be operating under, may be less at first than the annual cost of a policy of life insurance in a legal reserve life insurance institution, there can be no question that these assessment clubs are operating on an absolutely unsound basis and one which in the long run is bound to result in loss and disappointment to those depending upon it for life insurance protection.

Important Canadian Appointments by Metropolitan Life

PRESIDENT F. H. Ecker of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., announces that the Board of Directors has made the following appointments: George V. Brady, Assistant Actuary, to be Assistant Manager of the Canadian Head Office.

D. W. Kelly, Field Supervisor at the Canadian Head Office, to be an Assistant Secretary of the company.

Kind of Insurance Agent Business Men Like to Meet

JOHN M. HOLCOMBE, JR., manager of the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, at the recent agency convention of the North-western National gave a description of the kind of life insurance agent from whom he would like to buy life insurance. Placing himself in the position of the average business man prospect, Mr. Holcombe gave the conditions which must be filled by the agent with whom he would like to do business as follows:

1. He must know the life insurance business.
2. He must make me listen.
3. He must talk simply.
4. He must talk briefly.
5. He must talk the language of my business.
6. He must be able to appraise my life value.
7. He must have imagination.
8. He must be willing to concentrate on my personal problems.
9. He must be optimistic.
10. He must have tactful persistence.
11. He must own enough life insurance himself so that he can convince me that he believes in it.



IN CHARGE OF ONTARIO
Dr. C. M. Vanstone, Managing Director of the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company has announced the appointment of Major Howell Smith, M.C., (above) as Branch Manager for the Province of Ontario. The company has only been operating in the four Western Provinces and Major Smith has been Superintendent of Agencies. The company has now decided to enter the field in Ontario, writing fire, windstorm and automobile insurance.

Favors Uniformity in Agency Licensing Legislation

AT THE recent annual conference of the Association of Superintendents of the Provinces of Canada, held at Edmonton, the following resolution relating to the licensing of life insurance agents was adopted:

"That the Conference thanks the various life insurance interests for the co-operation they have extended to the Conference Committee in the preparation of the report which it has presented on the subject of uniform life insurance agency licensing legislation; That the Conference go on record as favouring the principle of uniformity in such provincial legislation;

"That the Conference give careful consideration to the suggestions made and to the drafting by the Superintendents of the necessary legislation to give effect to this principle with a view to submitting any suggestions to the 1931 Conference;

"That for the purpose Alberta and British Columbia be constituted a Special Committee to report to the next Conference."

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
As a matter of life insurance exclusive of the element of investment, how does the cost of the "twenty-five-hundred-club" system compare with the ordinary insurance company system? What are the weak points of the twenty-five-hundred-club system, if any?

—G. W. H. Cloverdale, B.C.

While the annual cost of a certificate in one of the 2,500 Clubs, or whatever name such a post-mortem assessment concern happens to be operating under, may be less at first than the annual cost of a policy of life insurance in a legal reserve life insurance institution, there can be no question that these assessment clubs are operating on an absolutely unsound basis and one which in the long run is bound to result in loss and disappointment to those depending upon it for life insurance protection.

Time and actuarial science have abundantly demonstrated that the assessment system is an entirely unsound one upon which to base life insurance benefits. So well is this fact now generally recognized that a license can no longer be obtained either from the Dominion or any of the provinces, with one or two exceptions in the West, to conduct a life insurance undertaking on the assessment system. Why these one or two provinces have failed so far to protect the public against such unsound life insurance schemes is beyond me.

It is not as though the assessment system of life insurance has not had a thorough trial, both in this country and elsewhere. Many years ago, before sound insurance principles were understood either by our legislators or the general public, hundreds of assessment associations flourished for a time and attracted many members by the appeal of cheap rates. Instead of legal reserves to furnish security for their certificates, they depended upon the willingness of their members to pay assessments upon the death of a member, just as these latest exponents of assessmentism announce they are doing.

What has happened to these assessment associations formed in the past? In every single case they have

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NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,409,681.00
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MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,690,297.00
Established 1865	
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 3,961,827.00
Established 1863	
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,101,514.02
Established 1873	
STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE CO.	Assets \$ 853,128.00
Established 1835	
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANIES	Assets \$14,881,526.06
Established 1911	
LLOYDS CASUALTY COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,492,697.00
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either failed and gone out of existence, with great loss and hardship to their members, as many of them not only lost what they had paid in but were left without any protection at all and often at a time when they needed it most and could not get it elsewhere on account of their age or uninsurability; or these associations and societies have had to be entirely reorganized on an actuarial basis, which reorganization also involved great hardship and loss to the members, as their rates were raised in many cases to such an extent as to be prohibitive, thus freezing them out altogether; or the amount of their certificates was so scaled down by liens and loans as to reduce their protection to the vanishing point.

When the attempt is made to conduct a life insurance undertaking on other than an actuarial basis; that is, without the necessary legal reserves to protect the insurance contracts, issued, there is a steadily growing deficit being piled up, so that when the inevitable reorganization is forced upon the association or society by the operation of the immutable laws of mortality, the existing members at the time of the reorganization must make up the whole accumulated deficit. They are left carrying the bag, so to speak, while those who died early or dropped out may have had their protection below cost.

The moral for those who are depending upon such schemes for insurance protection is to get out while the getting out is good, and replace such unsound insurance with insurance in a legal reserve life institution. It is cheaper in the long run to buy legal reserve insurance than assessment insurance, and you avoid future loss and disappointment.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you please advise me if you consider the International Insurance Company of Montreal a Company for merchants in the Province of Sask-

atchewan to do business with, that is, to place fire insurance on their stores and stock and fixtures.

—W. L. M., Saskatoon, Sask.
International Insurance Co., with head office at Montreal, commenced business in 1927, and operates under Quebec charter and license. According to latest advices, it is not licensed in Saskatchewan, and that is one reason why I would not advise insuring with it.

At the end of 1929 its total admitted assets were \$61,223, while its total liabilities except capital were \$55,969, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$5,254. The paid up capital was \$65,000 and was impaired to the extent of \$59,915, according to the Summary Report of the Quebec Superintendent of Insurance. Operations for 1929 resulted in a loss of \$48,191, the revenue being \$66,654, while the expenditures totalled \$114,845.

Its business and financial position is thus shown to be a weak one, and that is another reason why I advise against placing insurance with it.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you please send me a report on the Ensign Fire Insurance Co.?

—W. T. P., Warton, Ont.
Ensign Insurance Company, with head office at Toronto, has been in business since 1922 and operates under Dominion charter and license.

It has a deposit of \$125,000 in Dominion of Canada bonds with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of policyholders, and is authorized to transact fire insurance throughout Canada.

At the end of 1929 its total assets were \$453,980.24, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$68,794.33, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$385,185.91. The paid up capital was \$200,000, so there was a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of \$185,185.91.

Accordingly, the company is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with.

Can Pool Contract be Enforced?

(Continued from Page 21)

It at once, or to hold it for an absolutely unlimited period; to pay him on delivery any sum which it thinks best (and can borrow to advantage, if it should have decided to hold the wheat), to sell eventually at any price that it determines to accept, and to pay him the balance as and when it pleases.

Farmer Jones may have creditors with claims which could be satisfied by the payment of seventy cents per bushel on October 1, and that price and better may be readily obtainable on the open market. But the Pool may be determined not to sell at that price, and may be paying a first instalment of only fifty cents in order to be reasonably sure of being able to "carry" all its wheat as long as it wants to. Can Farmer Jones deprive his creditors of their power to get their money at its due date, by merely divesting himself of the control of his own wheat?

If such a transaction is valid, the associated wheat-growers of Alberta have it in their power to declare a complete moratorium, by merely pooling their wheat and daring the creditors of any individual to lay hands on the grain that is in the custody of the Pool. They are not obliged to pay their members sixty cents on delivery, or fifty cents, or any cash at all. Suppose they decided to pay twenty cents a bushel on a hundred million bushels, or twenty million dollars, and the maturing autumn debts of their members were forty million dollars, where would the creditors get off?

But this litigation, while highly interesting, is not really highly important. For whenever Farmer Jones strongly wants to get out of his contract with his Pool, he will always be able to do it, until the Pool is able by special legislation to obtain a new sort of right which will specifically adhere to the growing crop, and will take precedence of any other rights which might otherwise be enforced against it at any stage. This new and adhering right is what the Pools are trying to get when they ask for legislation to compel a "hundred per cent. Pool."

Such legislation would confer on the Pool a definite and enforceable claim to the control and marketing of every stalk of wheat raised in the Province which enacted the law. Wheat would cease to be the property of the individual farmer, and would equally cease to be any security for his creditors; the farmer would own, and his creditors would have to rely on, merely a pro rata share in the proceeds of the Pool's selling, payable as and when the Pool should determine. (This is not an objection, in itself, to such legislation. Once the change had been effected, farmer and creditors would alike know just where they were and would govern themselves accordingly. The borrowing power of the farmer as an individual would prob-

ably be somewhat impaired; but the Pool might be able to make up for that by borrowing on his behalf with its own credit; everything would depend on the success of the Pool management.)

But in the meanwhile, with no such legislation on any statute books, the Pool has nothing but its contracts. There are contracts between an individual and a Pool. The individual obligates himself to let the Pool sell whatever wheat he may raise in a given year. But he is not obligated to raise any specific quantity of wheat, or any wheat at all. If he desires to escape from his obligation, all he has to do is to transfer his farm as a going concern to somebody else who is not held by a Pool contract. He can sell or lease his land. (The sale or lease can be the merest formality, so hedged about as to involve no real change; but the law has to take cognizance of it.) The land, the growing crop, are unfettered by any contracts unless they have been registered in the public registry, and the Pool contract is not the kind of contract that can be so registered. The new purchaser, the new lessee, are therefore wholly free from any obligations to the Pool, even if (which the courts are now determining) the old owner was obligated. A voluntary assignment would presumably produce the same effect; the Pool cannot be considered as a creditor, and would have no locus standi as against the trustee.

The Pools therefore seem to be in much the same sort of position as that other and very similar type of mutual association, the labor union. They can control their members just so long as they can persuade their members to be controlled, and not a day longer. It is interesting to conjecture, for instance, what would happen if somebody with a few millions of capital started up a new Pool in Saskatchewan and offered seventy cents spot payment in competition with the sixty of the existing Pool. There is no monopoly in the Pool business, any more than there is in the labor union business; each Pool, like each labor union, claims to be the one True and Universal and Orthodox Pool and to excommunicate all rivals, but the excommunication is effective only so long as it can be enforced.

But put the power of the state behind any given Pool, and the situation is completely changed. The only trouble is that the power of the State cannot be handed over for long to a private organization to do with as it likes; the State will not stand it, and will take possession of the organization and run it itself. The Pool movement in the Canadian West cannot stand where it is. It must either move backwards towards a greater degree of individualism, or forwards to a greater degree of concentration—and the latter move-

(Continued on Page 26)

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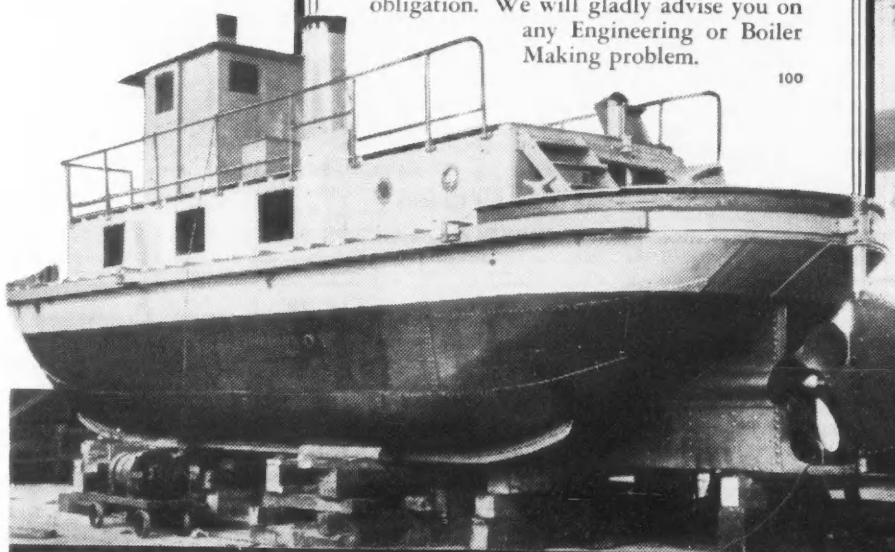
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14 Strachan Avenue—Toronto

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Can Pool Contract be Enforced?

(Continued from Page 25)

ment can only be in the direction of a greater use of state authority, which means in the long run a state Pool.

The 100 percenters are the true Poolites. They are so enamored of centralized marketing that they are willing to pursue it even at the cost of transferring the control of it to the state—though some of them may not yet see that the grant of a state-created monopoly must lead eventually to state control. The Pool leaders have labored for years to imbue their followers with a religious faith in the efficacy of centralized marketing, an efficacy which they have taught is directly proportionate to the share of the total product which is brought under it. Many of them now distrust the 100 per cent. idea because of the state control which they see lurking behind it.

But how can they argue against it? If centralized marketing is all that they have claimed it to be, and if its excellence depends on the degree of its completeness, why not make it absolutely complete by putting compulsion on that small minority which refuses to come in voluntarily? The idea of state management is not so alarming to the rank and file; it is the officials, who

what they will get for it from the consumers.

Now the wheat market is an exceptionally large, free and open one, containing not only the actual needers of wheat but a vast fringe of speculators who are ready to buy whenever the price looks to them to be low enough to promise a profit, and to sell short whenever it looks high enough to be likely to fall. That speculators in such a market should expect to get a profit for "carrying" wheat from September to May is natural, and the farmer is just as free to participate in it, if he has the necessary margin and can afford to risk it, as anybody else. That the whole body of speculators should combine to get an illegitimately large profit, by paying the farmer too little in September, is difficult to believe; yet that assumption, and nothing less, is the basis of the whole Pool theory.

Compulsory 100 per cent. pooling involves, by the way, the absolute and effective prohibition of all short trading. It is useless for the Pool to hold on to the wheat of its members, if some of them, not believing that is the right policy, are going to sell short while the Pool is holding. But such a prohibition, to be effective, would have to cover the whole of the territory in which the important grades of Canadian hard wheat are raised. To be effective, therefore, compulsory pooling will require the co-operative action of all three of the Prairie Provinces.

Until that is obtained, a Saskatchewan farmer with 5,000 bushels of wheat could turn it over the Saskatchewan Pool but could still sell 5,000 bushels at any time by borrowing it from some holder in Alberta or Manitoba. But such action deprives the Pool of its "control" of the market, and if practiced to any great extent would nullify the Pool's operations entirely. Can the three Provinces be got to unite in any such legislation? Even the Pool members themselves are not a unit in favor of it.



JOINS TRUST BOARD

Announcement has been made of the election of James T. McCall of Montreal to the Board of Directors of the Royal Trust Company. Mr. McCall is President of Drummond, McCall & Company, Limited, iron and steel merchants, which he founded in 1881, with the late George E. Drummond. He is also director of the Canada Iron Foundries Limited, and of the MacKinnon Steel Corporation, Limited. He is Treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital and a member of the Montreal Board of Trade.

would have to give place to political appointees, who dislike the prospect. It is better to be district manager even of a sadly diminished Pool full of disgruntled members, than to be out of a job.

But if too many members become disgruntled, there will be no Pool. Centralized marketing is only a gospel as long as it works, and when thousands are ceasing to practice it it obviously is not working. If the Pools find that they cannot hold their membership without the aid of the state, they will seek the aid of the state. But it looks as if it might be too late. The state will not come to the rescue of a declining society.

Whether the disappearance of centralized marketing would mean any real loss to the wheat-growers is another question. Co-operative marketing has brought immense benefits to the producers of apples, oranges, eggs. But it has done so largely through the improvement of the product itself, the methods of shipment, the methods of advertising, and so on. Co-operative marketing cannot do anything like that for wheat. Its most ardent advocates have never suggested that it can do more than make the marketing process more "orderly"; but this, they claim, means millions to the farmer.

Their contention is that when the farmer rushes to market in thousands to sell his wheat at crop time, the purchasers take advantage of his urgency and pay him less than the true present value of what they may expect to receive from the ultimate consumers, discounted for interest, storage charges and other costs incidental to "carrying" the wheat from the time of production to that of consumption. Lurking behind this idea, and essential to its validity, is the thought that wheat purchasers act with a considerable degree of monopolistic agreement; that they all of set purpose abstain from offering the farmer as much as they could afford to offer, and can only be induced to do so by making them wait until their need for wheat becomes pressing.

If this monopolistic conception of the buying side of the wheat market is not true, the whole theory falls to the ground; for a market of wheat buyers in real competition will bid one another up until the price equals what it is really worth to them upon their best estimate of

DIVIDEND NOTICE Economic Investment Trust LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Economic Investment Trust Limited have declared an interim dividend of \$1.25 per share (par value \$50.00) being at the rate of 2.5 per centum for the half year ending the 30th September, 1930, payable on the 1st day of October, 1930, to the shareholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
 C. R. ALDERSON,
 Assistant Secretary.
 Toronto, September 11th, 1930.

Associated Breweries of Canada Limited DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend (No. 8) of 1 1/2% upon the outstanding Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared, and the said dividend is to be payable on or after the 1st day of October, A.D. 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, A.D. 1930.

NOTICE is also given that a quarterly dividend (No. 9) of Fifty Cents (50c) per share on the no par value Common Shares of the Company issued and outstanding has been declared payable on or after the Thirtieth day of September, A.D. 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of September, A.D. 1930.

By order of the Board,
 J. G. WOLFORD,
 Secretary.
 Calgary, Alberta, September 9th, 1930.

THAYERS' LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eighty-seven and one-half Cents, (\$87 1/2c), per share, being at the rate of 7 1/2% per annum, has been declared, on the First Preferred Stock, of Thayers' Limited, payable October 1st, 1930, to shareholders of record, at the close of business, of September 17th, 1930.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
 S. E. PROWSE,
 Secretary.
 London, Sept. 10, 1930.

Tip Top Tailors Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the 7% Cumulative Sinking Fund Redeemable Convertible Preferred shares of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1930, has been declared payable on and after October 1, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1930. The transfer books will not be closed.

DATED AT TORONTO, Ontario, this 11th day of September, 1930.
 H. P. MACKECHNIE,
 Treasurer.

How to Become A Successful Investor

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Dated July 1, 1930—Annual Interest

Due	Due
1931, \$17,000 at 100.19	1936, \$22,000 at 101.29
1932, \$15,000 at 100.38	1937, \$23,000 at 101.47
1933, \$19,000 at 100.55	1938, \$24,500 at 101.65
1934, \$20,000 at 100.72	1939, \$26,000 at 101.81
1935, \$21,000 at 100.88	1940, \$27,000 at 101.97
Yielding 4.80%	Yielding 4.75%

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Toronto 2, 1311

CENTRAL CANADA IRAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

Dividend No. 186.

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of Three per cent. (3%) for the three months ending September 30th, 1930 (being at the rate of 12% per annum) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this institution, and the same will be payable at the Offices of the Company, Toronto, on and after, Wednesday, the 1st day of October, 1930. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of September both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

G. A. MORROW,

Managing Director.

Toronto, September 1st, 1930

DOMINION Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend
A dividend of One and Three-Quarter per cent. (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1930, payable 15th October, to shareholders of record September 30th.
By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer
Montreal, September 2nd, 1930.

DOMINION Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend
A dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25) per share has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited for the quarter ending September 30th, 1930, payable October 1st, to shareholders of record September 15th.
By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer
Montreal, September 2nd, 1930.

Eastern Steel Products Limited DIVIDEND NOTICE

The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 for the three months ending September 30th, 1930, has been declared on the issued Prior Preference Shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1930, to shareholders of record September 15th, 1930.
By order of the Board,
H. M. MILLAR,
Assistant Secretary.

Canadian Wirebound Boxes Limited DIVIDEND NOTICE

The regular quarterly dividend of 37 1/2¢ for the three months ending September 30th, 1930, has been declared on the Class "A" Common Shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1930, to shareholders of record September 15th, 1930.
By order of the Board,
H. M. MILLAR,
Assistant Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 9

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty cents per share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the period ending September 30th, 1930, to shareholders of record at that date and that same will be payable by the Montreal Trust Company at its office in Montreal, on October 15th, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
ERNEST ROGERS,
Secretary
Vancouver, B.C.,
September 6th, 1930.

Canada Bud Breweries LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of twenty-five cents (25¢) per share on the No Par Value Common Stock of Canada Bud Breweries Limited, being at the rate of \$1.00 per share per annum, has been declared payable on the 15th day of October, 1930, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 30th September, 1930.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. J. KAY,
Secretary.
Toronto,
30th September, 1930.

Western Grocers Limited Notice of Dividend

A dividend of one and three quarters per cent (1 3/4%) on the Preference Stock of Western Grocers Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1930, payable October 15th, 1930, to shareholders of record September 20th, 1930.
By order of the Board,
W. P. RILEY, President.
Winnipeg, September 9th, 1930.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today the following dividends were declared:
On the Preference Stock, two per cent. for the half-year ended June 30, 1930.
On the Common Stock, two and one-half per cent. for the quarter ended June 30, 1930, from railway revenues and income.
Both dividends are payable October 1, 1930, to stockholders of record at three p.m. on September 2, 1930.
By order of the Board,
ERNEST ALEXANDER,
Secretary.
Montreal, August 11, 1930.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2%, has been declared payable on the First day of October, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 20th, 1930.
By order of the Board,
E. W. McNeill,
Secretary.

Financial Editor, Saturday Night:
I have received your reply to my inquiry and wish to thank you very much for the advice you have given me and for the trouble you have gone to in order to get me reliable information.—A. W. Woodham, Ont.

More Money For Less Work

Labor's Age-Old Demand — Europe Steadily Improving General Conditions of Labor

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor to The Economist, London

EVER since Noah built the Ark, ever since one man employed many on any job, the greatest of natural human "urges" has been at work in the minds of the many—namely to get more money, better conditions and less arduous toil. That is a primary human desire and it will continue to function so long as the world lasts. Its attainment has been one of the leading objects pursued by Labour organisations since Labour began to become organised, and it will be pursued the more vigorously, no doubt, as the organisation becomes more and more complete and effective.

There is another force at work besides the natural human desire of working masses, and that is the development of the scientific study of human efficiency. The simple age-long idea that you could only get the best out of a worker if work hours were prolonged to the maximum "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof"—was long ago exploded for ever.

When once it was exploded, the controversy began as to how long a man should work under given conditions, if he was to give his best; and that controversy will probably never cease. If the world ever adopts the late Lord Leverhulme's dream of a 5 day week and 6 hours per day, then immediately a new prophet will arise demanding a 3 day week with 4 hours per day, and so on till the acme of ridiculousness is reached.

But this is where a further factor—a restraining one—comes into play, namely the factor of competition. Workers of one nation obviously cannot afford to work only 30 hours a week, if workers making the same classes of goods in another country are content to work 60 hours per week. Therefore, since the creation of the machinery of international co-operation in the shape of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office, Labour leaders throughout the world have been endeavouring to find out how that machinery can be used to set up standards for hours of labour, which may be observed internationally, and which, while not ideal, may at least safeguard the manual toiler everywhere against extreme exploitation.

As everybody knows the wheels of this international machinery move very slowly. Yet a good deal has already been done. In theory practically everyone agrees that hours of labour should be standardized in order to reduce the fierceness of competition between competing firms and in order that the full brunt of economic competition should not, in this sphere at least, fall on the wage earners. Now this state of affairs actually exists on a very large scale as between different firms in the same industry and as between different industries in the same country.

Immediately the comparison is carried further to consider uniformity as between different countries certain people immediately discover what they describe as insurmountable difficulties. It is quite possible to decide in Great Britain, for example, how railwaymen and railwaymen should work similar hours or miners and miners should do likewise and elaborate industrial contracts between workers and employers govern the everyday lives of hundreds of thousands of men on these matters.

Nevertheless a British Minister of Labour could calmly declare at Geneva that he did not know what a working day was, and therefore felt himself unable to recommend to his Government the adoption of the Washington Convention for an eight hour day. Strangely enough other Ministers of Labour, including those of France, Italy, of France, Belgium and Czechoslovakia did not suffer from this disability.

Current Quotations on Unlisted Stocks

(Supplied by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Ltd.)

INDUSTRIALS	BID	ASK
B.C. Packers Pfd.	\$4.00	\$6.00
B.C. Pulp & Paper Com. ...	4.25	70.00
Calgary Power 6% Pfd., flat	97.25	98.50
Canada Machinery Com.	9.00	11.50
Canada Machinery Pfd.	32.00	40.00
Canada Northern Power Pfd.	104.00	
Canada Packers Com.	28.50	34.00
Canada Packers 7% Pfd.	88.00	101.00
Can. Industries Com. "A" ...	145.00	170.00
Can. Industries Pfd.	117.00	123.00
Can. Industries Com. "B" ...	145.00	170.00
Canadian Westinghouse ...	89.00	95.00
Dominion Alloy Steel Pfd. ...	1.00	2.00
Dominion Alloy Steel Com.25
Dunlop Tire 7% Pfd.	100.00	
Frost & Wood Com.	7.00	10.00
Goderich Elev. & Transit ...	16.50	18.00
Internat. Proprietaries "A"	32.00	35.00
King Edward Hotel "A" 8%	46.50	52.00
Massey Harris Pfd.	75.00	
Milton Brick Pfd.	20.00	27.00
Mount Royal Hotel Scrip. ...	2.00	3.00
Mount Royal Hotel Com. ...	4.50	6.00
Mount Royal Hotel 6% Pfd.	39.00	44.00
National Grocers Com.	1.50	2.50
National Grocers 2nd Pfd. ...	32.50	
Rogers Majestic Radio ...	13.75	17.50
Securities Holding Pfd. bonus		25.00
Simpsons, Robt. 4% Pfd.	102.00	106.50
Toronto Carpet Pfd.	100.75	
Toronto Carpet Com.	115.00	
United Amusement ...	30.50	35.00
Willards Chocolates Pfd. ...	68.00	72.50
Willards Chocolates Com. ...	4.00	



MANAGES LONDON OFFICE

W. J. O'Hara, former member of the Toronto Stock Exchange who becomes manager of the London, England Office of Bongard and Company. Mr. O'Hara has handled the Bongard business in London for some time and will be associated with Major Thomas Moss who remains Bongard general representative in England.

ability and their Governments have ratified the Convention, in the case of the two latter countries, unconditionally. The successor of that British Minister has since introduced a bill in the British Parliament to ratify the Washington Convention.

It would be idle, of course, to deny that difficulties do exist, but they are considerably exaggerated. In the first place a large number of workers already work 48 hours or less per week. In England, for example, 90% of the workers have already achieved this state of affairs by agreement with the employers. Having been so far adopted the system will presumably spread gradually as circumstances in various industries permit.

It is interesting to recall that the first international conference on labour conditions to be held by Governments took place in 1890 in Berlin. It was under the auspices of the Emperor of Germany who at the time said "If the difficulties to be treated at the

International Conference cannot be surmounted by an understanding between countries anxious to command international markets, they may at least be minimised."

Much has been learnt since the Emperor of Germany spoke 50 years

ago, and by international agreement much has been done to minimise labour difficulties between countries anxious to command international markets. But the problem bristles with complexities and the progress of standardisation is and will be slow.

Public Utility Bonds are Attractive—

Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Limited—

5% Bonds
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British Columbia Power Corporation,
Limited—5 1/2% Bonds

due March 1, 1960..... 101.25 5.42%

Canada Northern Power Corporation
Limited—5% Bonds

due May 1, 1953..... 95.00 5.37%

Gatineau Power Company—5% Bonds

due June 1, 1956..... 97.50 5.18%

Ontario Power Service Corporation,
Limited—5 1/2% Bonds

due July 1, 1950..... 97.00 5.75%

Our recent Offering List emphasized that usually an upward movement on the part of Government and Municipal bond prices is followed by an improvement in the prices of high-grade Public Utility Bonds. The above are representative of this type of security and we feel that commitments can satisfactorily be made at the present time. Prices, however, are subject to change without notice.

A copy of our recent Monthly Offering
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—SENATOR W. A. BUCHANAN, at the 1929 Convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, on "Canada's Economic Partnership."

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The Bank of Toronto has played its part in the development of Agriculture. Its resources of capital and experience, always at the disposal of legitimate enterprises, have been available to farmers and farming interests for three-quarters of a century. Loans and credits, and friendly co-operation have been given to the Canadian farmer. Today, in a firmly entrenched financial position, and with an enviable record of service behind it, The Bank of Toronto is of increasing importance to agriculture and to all other ventures of integrity and vision.



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INCORPORATED 1855

HARVEY B. HENWOOD, General Manager

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TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



IS THIS THE PROPER COMPANY FOR A CONVALESCENT?
—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh "Post-Gazette"

World's Need for More Gold

(Continued from Page 21)

subsidies, reduction of taxation, or other expedients that would make it possible to recover some of the millions of ounces locked up in ores where the computed margin of operating loss is narrow enough to make such assistance feasible and effective.

There is every reason to suppose that in each and all of these directions something might be done, and it may not be out of place to deal with each of these proposed measures briefly.

(a) Seeing that the world is seriously affected by distress in any one of its principals, and accepting the statement that commodity prices are threatened with undue fluctuation as the result of unequal distribution of gold reserves, it would further the interest of all of the nations to arrange matters so that in future this obstacle to stability should be absent.

(b) Whilst it is true that the majority of mineral deposits, carrying gold as the chief metal, are of a hardness that is more resistant to erosion than the enclosing rocks, it must not be forgotten that many thousands of square miles of country are so covered up with pleistocene, or recent formation, that the stratigraphical features of the underlying rocks are not determinable by surface survey. It is true that the rock formation in many of these areas is deducible from the exposures occurring on either side of them, but in other cases where the area involved represents whole territories, such methods of deduction may easily be at fault.

It is, therefore, possible, if not probable, that beneath the obscuring blanket of superficial aggregate there may be undiscovered Witwatersrand, Kalgoorlie, Porcupine, Kirkland Lakes, etc. Apart from this there are those other types of deposit in which gold is a subordinate accessory constituent and where the gangue is not as resistant as the enclosing rocks, and for the discovery of these it is clear that there is a wide field for more scientific research than has hitherto been available.

Geophysical methods have been applied successfully to the location of iron ores and salt domes, but up to the present time the application of these methods, in their present stages of development, have usually lead to disappointment in the search for most other metals. Geophysicists are confident that in the course of time they will perfect combined electrical and magnetic methods that will give a ready analysis of the chief components of mineral deposits, down to considerable depths, even though the territory in question is overlain by a blanket of recent formation.

Good judges are inclined to believe that there is too much optimism in this thought and in any case it appears that it will be many years before this science can be perfected. Nevertheless it is the business of governments to aid and assist in this work in every conceivable way because sooner or later a stage will be reached when orthodox methods will have exhausted their possibilities and something radically new will be absolutely necessary.

(c) Whilst considerable progress has been made in the science of mining and metallurgy in the past twenty-five years there is no doubt at all that in both of these vital operations momentous revolutions are possible, and this in spite of the rather wonderful advances that have been made in both sections during the past twenty years.

Mining and underground development work jointly absorb something over 50 per cent. of the operating cost in gold mines of the ordinary type, but the conditions of ore deposition vary so widely that it is impossible to lay down any general rule that would be applicable to them all.

Nature of deposit, width, length on

strike, angle of inclination, hardness of rock, strength of enclosing wall rocks, water problems and so forth, have, according to their departure from normal, created divergences in practice, and in consequence it may almost be said that there are hardly two mining camps in the world where identical methods are practicable.

For this reason variations in methods of mining are innumerable, and so long as the old scheme of extracting the ore, in order to remove it to the surface for further treatment, is followed, these differences in the "modus operandi" will in some form or other have to continue. It is undeniable, however, that the practice followed in some camps would be adaptable to others were it possible to get all the information necessary for installation of those methods, and by greater co-operation between government mining departments it should be possible to give effect to the best plan in each case.

As between the mining of very narrow ore bodies on the one hand and very wide ore bodies on the other hand (representing a range from three inches in width up to hundreds of feet) there are naturally a multiplicity of alternative methods arising merely out of the difference in width, whilst further complications of even greater magnitude occur as a result of those other variants indicated.

Whilst mining and development are always liable to represent the major proportion of the total sum of operating cost, and consequently would appear to offer the better field for securing economies, it would seem easier at this juncture to get results from the metallurgical side.

There is no doubt that the world will have to look to the known low grade deposits for some quota of the yearly requirements of the future, and as the higher grade deposits become depleted the proportion from the lower grade deposits must increase. Suggestions have been made in these notes respecting some of the steps which might be considered efficacious in this pursuit.

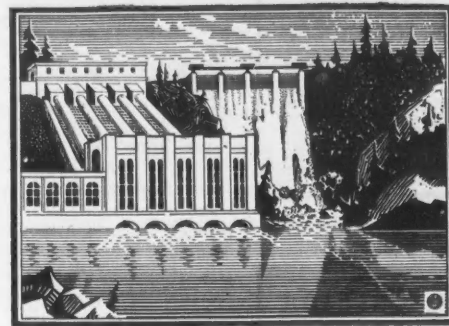
It is to the combined courage of the optimist, the financier and governmental executives that we must appeal for the enlargement of the scope of the present activity in these directions, and to them it might be advisable to sound just one note of warning, namely, that all low grade gold deposits are not susceptible of being operated at a profit and there are good low grade properties just as there are good high grade properties, and all the contingent and contributing factors to successful operation in either case have to be considered and investigated very exhaustively and very painstakingly before it is wise to launch out on a programme of heavy expenditure.

More co-operation in the interchange of mining and metallurgical methods will be helpful, and if the efforts of mine operators are strengthened by assistance through those other channels referred to there is hope of successful production from many areas now lying fallow.

SEED FOR REFORESTATION

A heavy crop of seed of yellow pine was gathered in 1929 in British Columbia by the officers of the Forest Service, Department of the Interior, and a considerable quantity will be available for distribution. A fair crop of Sitka spruce seed was also obtained. On the other hand the crop of Douglas fir seed of the coast variety was very small, though the trees in the interior bore fairly well. It is the seed of the coast variety of Douglas fir, however, which has been found suitable for reforestation purposes, particularly in Great Britain where, on the other hand, the mountain variety does not succeed well.

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The National City Company underwrites and deals in all classes of sound investment securities.

Our lists of offerings always include a number of public utility bonds. Selected securities of this class, issued by electric light, power, gas, telephone and telegraph companies, provide attractive opportunities for the conservative investment of money. Supplying essential services in their respective communities, sound public utility enterprises possess relatively strong earning power and their senior securities may be relied upon to yield consistently dependable income.

We shall be pleased, on request, to submit specific recommendations for investment in public utility bonds.

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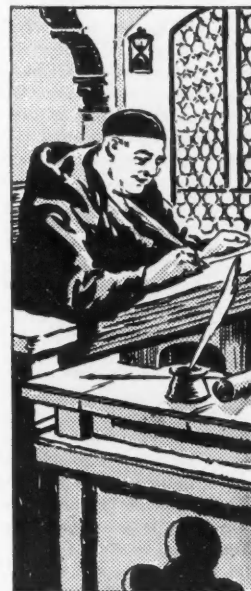
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